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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1873. NO. 116.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Expression Against Unnecessary Legislation—Loyalhanna Railroad Company—Bill to Authorize Mining and Manufacturing Companies to Hold Notes—Unsuccessful Efforts for Adjournment Till Tuesday Next—Land Bills Reported.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 23, 1873.

SENATE.

The Judiciary Committee reported a number of bills with a negative recommendation, for the reason that the courts had power. So it is settled that no bill will pass the Senate where the courts have power to grant relief. A supplement to the act incorporating the borough of Waynesburg and an act relating to the pay of officers in Fayette county were reported from committee.

Mr. Randall read in place an act incorporating the Loyalhanna Railroad Company. The corporators are Robert Pitcairn, Thos. Donahue, James M. Creighton, Thos. F. Gallagher, A. B. Copeland, John Snodgrass, A. M. Patton and J. A. Marchand. The road is to commence at the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, between Latrobe and Greensburg, and extend to the Western Pennsylvania Railroad.

By Mr. McClure—To change the election law of the city of Philadelphia.

By Mr. Graham—To authorize mining and manufacturing companies to give and banks to hold mortgages, notes, &c.; (Given below in full.) Also, to incorporate the Federal Homestead and Trust Company of Allegheny city.

By Mr. Wallace—An act relating to taxing timber and coal lands.

A bill was passed repealing the cumulative law so far as the same relates to Connellsville, Fayette county.

There were two efforts made to adjourn over from to-day until next week—one a Senate resolution to adjourn over until Monday morning, and the other a joint resolution from the House to adjourn over until Tuesday. Both resolutions were defeated by large majorities, which commits the Senate in opposition to long adjournments.

Mr. Graham resigned from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, for the reason that he was on more committees than he could attend.

An act relating to special courts in Fayette county was passed.

Senators Graham, Alexander and Wallace were appointed on the committee to fit up the Governor's mansion.

Adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

The following is the bill presented by Senator Graham, referred to above:

Be it enacted, &c. That it shall be lawful for mining and manufacturing companies, organized under any general or special law of this Commonwealth, to execute and deliver, and for all banks organized under any law of this Commonwealth to take and hold, mortgages on real estate to secure the payment of such notes, bills and other negotiable paper, of such notes, bills and other negotiable paper, and renewals thereof, belonging to or made by said companies, as the said banks shall agree thereafter and from time to time discount: *provided*, that such mortgage shall operate as a lien from the date of the record of such instrument; *and provided*, that every such mortgage heretofore given and taken *bona fide* is hereby validated and affirmed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at eleven o'clock. Nearly the whole morning hour was exhausted in debate to adjourn over till Tuesday. Monday evening was finally fixed.

Reports from committees being in order, a whole raft of local bills were reported which will be printed and put on the regular calendar for next Tuesday.

Mr. Wainwright read a supplement for the Arsenal Bank.

Mr. Newmeyer—An act to incorporate the McKeesport Insurance Company.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 23, 1873.

TRIAL OF TWEED—FURTHER TESTIMONY FROM CONTRACTOR GARVEY.

In the Tweed case to-day Garvey was examined at length by Mr. Peckham, for the prosecution, concerning his transactions with ex-Comptroller Connolly. The counsel offered to show that Garvey's departure from the city was caused by threats assuming to come from Tweed, and that the contracts had power. So the point was allowed. The witness then said he left in consequence of threats; was threatened with assassination. [Laughter]. Of the thirty-seven bills about which witness was examined on Tuesday, twenty-five per cent on each was just; brought against the city at the instance of Mayor Hall. Woodward had requested witness to give Tweed a receipt for the $85,000 in bills. Witness then called upon Tweed, at whose request he (witness) signed a blank paper for Tweed. Witness never received a cent of that check. In reply to Mr. Fullerton, witness said he first made a rough draft of his bill, and then modified the items and reduced the bill from $90,000 to $80,400. If the check for $80,000, indorsed by witness were shown him, he would still adhere to his testimony. He left his check after him in Tweed's room, and never got the money. Judge Davis here excluded as irrelevant the offer of the defense to show that the names of Dommerus and Cashman were on the warrants, and consequently forgeries. Counsel, however, put questions and received from Garvey the admission that he did put fictitious names on the warrants, whereupon the Judge brought down his gavel heavily. This concluded Garvey's examination.

John Garvey, brother of Andy, next testified to taking a large package of money to Tweed, in Albany, from his brother and Ingersoll. Witness, in the fall of 1871, had a conversation with Tweed about a detective going to Europe. The detective went after some banker. Tweed said that witness should send Andy word not to meet the detective. Tweed also said it was better for Andy to be away, that Woodward was the only man he now dreaded.

After recess the witness said that in the fall of 1871, in presenting a bill for work on his house, Tweed predicted a fuss on Andy for $60,000, saying he had paid for all that work. Witness reached out for that check, but Tweed held on to it. Witness then received $16,000 from Mrs. Connolly and gave in return checks for $39,000. Andy got $75,000 through Watson for that work, on Connolly's house. Witness also stated he had a conversation with Tweed, in which the latter said he wished Woodward was dead.

John Keyser was called, but failed to appear.

Andy Garvey was recalled and testified that of the items of $1,654,000 in bills he sent out $106,000 was for bonds sold to Jay Cooke. Adjourned.

THE COAL COMBINATION.

It is now said that the Reading coal combination is controlled by English capitalists largely interested in coal and iron mines in England, and are selling coal in advance the price so high that they would be imported in large quantities, and great profit be realized.

JURORS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

In the Belmont case, in the Supreme Court to-day, Counsellor Howe made an argument against the constitutionality of the act of May 3d, 1872, in relation to the challenge of jurors in criminal cases. The argument obtains importance from the fact that if the act is declared unconstitutional Stokes must have a new trial.

The National Prison Reform Congress.

BALTIMORE, January 23.—In the National Prison Reform Congress this morning a committee was appointed to consider the propriety of applying to Congress for aid. A discussion on prison discipline followed.

Dr. Wines announced that a "gentleman, who desired his name to be withheld, had donated funds for the publication of the work of Edward Livingstone on penal science. A resolution was adopted acknowledging a debt of gratitude to Livingstone as founder of principles which had been developed as the true guide to reform in penal laws. Mr. Bigham, of Pennsylvania, and General Eggleston, of Mississipi, spoke of the prison reforms adopted in their respective States.

During the session the subject of intemperance in its relation to crime was discussed, Mr. Coates contending that if the rum shops were not closed they might go on holding Prison Congresses to the day of judgment.

At the evening session a paper written by Dr. Dements, of Paris, on reformatory institutions in Europe, was read; also one by Dr. Anderson on reformatory institutions of New York. Reports from Massachusetts and Tennessee were discussed. The Congress then adjourned.

A Fierce Snow Storm—Death of a Centenarian.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., January 23, 1873.

A terrific snow storm, the strong wind from the northeast, has prevailed here for the last eighteen hours. The snow has drifted badly, causing delay to trains on all the railroads. It is the worst snow storm for years in this part of the State.

The Lima Wheel Company has been incorporated with a capital of fifty thousand dollars.

Thomas Flenn, of Spawnee township, died yesterday. He was one hundred years of age last October. He enjoyed good health until two or three weeks since.

The St. Louis Board of Trade yesterday evening passed a resolution protesting against the repeal by Congress of the bankrupt law, and earnestly requesting the Senators and Representatives from Missouri to defeat the proposition, if possible.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Disaster in the English Channel.

Emigrant Vessel Cut Down.

Over Three Hundred Lives Lost.

Marshal Bazaine Defended

Anti-Slavery Meeting in Madrid.

Frightful Disaster—Three Hundred and Twenty Persons Drowned.

LONDON, January 23.—The report of a terrible marine disaster last night in the English channel has just been received. The Northfleet, which sailed from here several days ago for Australia with 422 passengers, exclusive of her crew, came in collision at midnight, two miles off Dunginess, with an unknown foreign steamship, and was cut to the water's edge. Only eighty-five persons are known to have been saved. It is believed that every other person who was on board has found a watery grave. No attention was paid by the steamship to the emigrant vessel after the collision, and she proceeded on her course, leaving the sufferers to their fate.

LATER.—When the collision between the emigrant ship Northfleet and the unknown steamship happened last night, a panic occurred on the former vessel. The passengers, who were asleep, rushed from their berths to every portion of the ship where they thought they might be safe and utterly refused to obey the orders of the Captain. That officer, as a last resort to enforce obedience to his commands, was compelled to fire upon the terror-stricken people. One of them was wounded. It is believed that if the passengers had obeyed the orders of the Captain more of them would have been saved.

Additional particulars of the terrible marine disaster off Dunginess light house last night have been received. The Northfleet was lying at anchor *at the time the collision occurred.* Her cargo consisted of railway iron. Three hundred and twenty-one persons were drowned, including the Captain of the ill-fated vessel. The name of the steamer which ran into the ship has not been ascertained, but she is believed to have been a Spanish vessel, bound from Antwerp. The Board of Trade of this city has offered a reward of one hundred pounds for her discovery.

LONDON, January 23—Noon.—The steamer which ran down and sunk the emigrant ship Northfleet off Dunginess, is believed to be a Portuguese craft. Her name cannot be ascertained until she reaches port.

LONDON, January 23.—Twelve other persons have been saved from the emigrant ship Northfleet, making ninety-seven known to have been saved. The ships have telegraphed their agents at all southern stations to stop, if possible, the steamer which run the Northfleet down.

Bank of England Discount Rate.

LONDON, January 23.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England is reduced one-half per cent. It is now four per cent.

Discharge of the Imprisoned Gas Stokers—Anti-Slavery Meeting.

LONDON, January 23.—The thirteen gas stokers have been discharged from prison, the terms for which they were sentenced having expired. Their release has been made the occasion of several meetings of workingmen to express sympathy with the victims of what is denounced as a tyrannical abuse of the law.

A public meeting was held at Birmingham last night, the Mayor presiding, at which speeches were made and resolutions passed condemning the Ashantee war in Africa, Polynesia and Cuba. A resolution was adopted urging Her Majesty's government to support the American government in the demand it makes on Spain for the abolition of slavery in the Antillas.

Marshal Bazaine Defended by a German General.

PARIS, January 23.—General Manteuffel made a speech recently at Metz, in which he defended Marshal Bazaine from the attacks which have been made on his military fame. He dwelt in terms of generous praise on the bravery displayed by the Marshal, which he declared was quite equal to that of any General in the German army. Partisans of the hour prevented an impartial judgment in this case, but he believed history would justify Bazaine.

The Assembly this afternoon passed a bill prescribing severe penalties for drunkenness.

Ten members of the International Society have been arrested in France in addition to those previously reported.

Coalition of Orleanists and Legitimists—The "White Flag to be Discarded.

PARIS, January 23.—The Legitimist deputies say the Count of Paris will visit the Count of Chambord in a few days. A compromise in regard to the "white flag" is anticipated. Chambord will insist on retaining it as the royal standard, but will consent to allow the army to keep the tri color.

Gambetta, Minister of the Interior, has informed the Committee of Thirty that the government contemplates ordering elections to fill vacancies in the Assembly, to take place in the first week of March.

Several parties connected with a swindling financial company have been arrested. Some persons occupying positions high in the financial world are implicated. Among them is said to be an ex-Senator of high rank.

Great Anti-Slavery Meeting at Madrid.

MADRID, January 23.—A great anti-slavery meeting was held in the Royal Theater to-day, under the auspices of the Abolition Society of the Tertullia and Isragresta clubs. The theater was crowded from floor to dome. Brilliant speeches were made and the enthusiasm intense. The Committee of the Cortes on the Abolition of Slavery in Porto Rico reports that the indemnity to be paid by the State to slave owners in that island will amount to 140,000,000 reals.

Duke de Montpensier has written a letter discarding Alphonsists and disavowing all connection with their intrigues.

Telegraph Cable Between Spain and Cuba.

MADRID, January 23.—A decree has been issued granting concession to Lascarte for laying a telegraph cable between Spain and Cuba. Offers have been received by the government from British companies for the purchase, maintenance and management of the Inland Telegraph Line.

The Spanish court goes into mourning nine days for the death of Napoleon.

Empress of Brazil Seriously Ill.

LISBON, January 23.—Mails has been received here that the Dowager Empress of Brazil is ill and her life despaired of.

Russia and Great Britain.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 23.—The *Official Gazette* states that there are no important differences in the views of Great Britain and Russia in regard to the present movement in Central Asia.

An M. P. in Contempt of Court.

LONDON, January 23.—Mr. Onslow, M. P., having answered several times the offense against Sir John Duke Coleridge, for which he was recently fined one hundred pounds, an order of arrest for contempt of court has been issued against him.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 23, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾@92¾. American securities—5-20s of '65, 93¾; of '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 90¾. Erie shares, 18¾. Railway 50¾. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £439,000. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on government securities is ¾ per cent. lower than the bank rate. Refined petroleum 1s¾d.

PARIS, January 23.—Rentes 54 francs 5 centimes. LIVERPOOL, January 23.—Cotton—Sales of the week, upland 9¾d; Orleans 10¾@10¾d; sales 12,000 bales; of American 7,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston during November and December at 9¾d. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12s 2d@12s 5d. Flour 28s 6d@30s. Corn 28s. Cheese 56s. Beef 92s 6d. Lard 38s 6d. Cumberland middles 34s; short rib middles 36s 6d. Turpentine spirits 12s3¾d; refined 21s2½d. Turpentine 44s.

ANTWERP, January 23.—Refined petroleum 46⅝ francs.

CRIMES.

Burglars Arrested with Stolen Jewelry.

BUFFALO, N. Y., January 23.—Two noted burglars were arrested here last night with a large amount of jewelry in their possession. Among the articles are a valuable gold hunting case chronometer watch, No. 23,492, a lady's gold hunting case watch, with the name of the party erased, but supposed to be Annie or Alice Funk, and a heavy gold cross set with pearls, marked "R. M. Burton."

Hotel Robbery at Dayton, Ohio—Balled on a Charge of Rape.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, OHIO, January 23, 1873.

Early yesterday morning the Schieble House was entered and two large cases containing jewels and other material stolen, valued at $800. No clue has been obtained of the thief, for whom a large reward is offered.

John Forney, charged with rape upon a young girl, has been bailed by his two brothers for $1,000.

The Wharton-Van Ness Poisoning Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, January 23.—In the Wharton trial to-day Miss Nellie Wharton testified that after Van Ness had partaken of claret at her mother's and pronounced it bitter, the residue in the bottle was poured into a glass, which she drank and observed nothing peculiar about the taste. When Van Ness left the house she accompanied him to the door. On her return her mother took up Van Ness's glass and drank from it more than he had done. Neither of them experienced any ill effects. Dr. Horatio G. Wood, of the University of Pennsylvania, testified as follows: "I am fully of the opinion that the attack of VanNess was a very simple form of natural disorder, and that no poison in evidence could have caused the symptoms described. I am positive that the attack was not due to poison." Adjourned.

Owen Norton, a workman at the St. Louis Lead and Oil Works, corner of Cass avenue and Second street, St. Louis, while oiling the presses yesterday, was caught in the machinery and had his head cut off.

FIFTY HOURS OF STORM.

Drifts of Death in Minnesota.

Horrors of the Hurricane—Over Two Hundred Lives Lost—Drifts Higher Than Houses—Babes Frozen at Their Mothers' Breasts —A Land Strewn with Corpses.

(Winona, Minn., (Jan. 18) Correspondence N. Y. H rald.)

While your Eastern world on the verge of the Gulf Stream has been lifting the hands of despair and voice of protest over a snowfall which made locomotion on foot unpleasant and by horse cars impossible for a day or two, and while the whole country has been thrilling with horror at the incremation of a few hapless workwomen in a tinder box, here, on the shadeless and shelterless prairies, "there hath been wrought a deed of dreadful note." Human suffering which parallels that endured by the fated Franklin has been of hourly occurrence, and lives have been taken as freely as in battle, but with attendant circumstances infinitely more tragic than wait on the parting of the soul which is rent from the mangled flesh by shot or steel. I was in Minnesota after the awful massacres of ten years ago, when the red wave of Indian invasion swept over the smiling land and left it

A WASTE OF ASHES SOAKED WITH BLOOD;

but the scalping knife and bullet of the Sioux did not do havoc such as the snows have wrought this year, nor were the tortures of the red fiends productive of more agony than I have witnessed within the past ten days. What has been suffered and how many have been slain has not yet been ascertained, for the settlements are far apart and communication is difficult; but by every mail come particulars that chill the blood, and we can now fairly estimate the extent of the calamity; and, inasmuch as the history of this memorable Polar wave must, in a large measure, be written by journals and backwoods journals that never reach the Eastern reader or editor, it may not be labor wasted on the part of the *Herald's* correspondent to prepare a succinct and intelligible account of the sad affair, to which are added such personal passages as may be most worthy of preservation.

Up to that fatal Tuesday, at whose mention many a heart shall ache in Minnesota for years to come, there had been winter weather of the usual sort, clear, cold, with occasional storms of snow, some of which had seriously blockaded the railroads and induced considerable suffering from scarcity of fuel. The locality had for some time laid an embargo on travel. Our great Northwestern country must not be considered to be like Canada, a land of hills and valleys, thickly clad with pine forests, a great table-land, of considerable altitude, lying open to the winds, that sweep down from the Northern Sea at intervals,

ICY AS THE BREATH OF DEATH,

with an occasional tree, a semi-occasional clump of trees, or a still rarer belt of forest and rare—such is the Northwest. It is largely settled by immigrants from Scandinavia, poor and thrifty folk, whose wooden houses stand singly or in little hamlets, marking the prairie at every few miles. The country is fertile, and in summer smiles as the garden of the Lord; but in winter it presents a bleak face of snow to a cloudless, blue sky.

Tuesday, the 7th, was a lovely and mild day. The sun was bright and the air balmy. Every pulse of the country was astir under the genial influence and the warm air that changed overhead once or twice from their mores must have seen the prairie road alive with teams. The farmers were all out threshing their last instalment. They were getting short of fuel; there was but a handful of flour at the bottom of the barrel, not a scrap of meat was left. But the snow had ceased, the roads improved, the horses were well again, so every farmer hitched his team for the town. In the little cottage of wood were women and children at the school-houses were full of little ones. Such was the country, thus its dwellers, when the blow fell. Nature would seem to have arrogated to herself all the savage attributes which had marked her children there, their careful and patient watch for any easy opportunity and their sudden and relentless onslaught.

THE STORM WAS TURNED SIOUX.

At Winnebago City there were sixty teams assembled, scores were in from Elm. All along from Albert Lea and Blue Earth, by Windom, Mankato, clear up to Brecklinridge, Belle Prairie and Detroit, they were scattered, distributed into the hands of the storm.

Between twelve and two o'clock on Tuesday the sky turned livid, the sun became merely a dull, burning disk, and the wind began to sweep around rapidly and became cold, and in a very few minutes was laden with fine, frozen snow-drift that stung like a shower of needles. So utterly unprepared were the people for such a change in the weather, and so suddenly did it come upon them, that one man at Winnebago City describes it as "as a man clapped his hands—so, and the snow came in our faces." Knowing what this hurricane boded, men leaped into their sleighs, and with voice and lash urged their cowering horses against the storm. Then the work of death began. For more than fifty hours, till late on Thursday, the freezing wind and falling snow continued. It was not a steady fall of snow, but

A HOWLING HURRICANE,

the wind sometimes attaining a speed of twenty-eight, thirty or thirty-two miles. The snow came in fitful flurries, with a wild screech and a singing whir. The thermometer fell steadily, and at Chanplain it reported fifty-four degrees below zero. At other places the mercury or spirit marked from eight to forty-two degrees below. Many farmers who set out soon found that if they valued life they must turn back. They were enveloped in sheets of snow that blinded them. The wind came so fiercely that it was useless to stop and turn round till a momentary lull came. The road—why, the level prairie was all road now, without one single mark or mile-stone to indicate the path of safety. Wherever there was a slight knoll or tree the driving snow-sleet curled round it and broke over it like yeasty billows over a rock, and far to leeward grew up drifts of eccentric form. Then the snorting horses that toiled along, pressing on their breasting impetus, turned to each other for warmth and dumb protection and sympathy, refused to go forward; the driver felt himself becoming listless, his cold limbs were growing warm, and warned of the

SWIFT COMING OF DEATH,

he turned and retraced his step. Happy they who did so betimes! There were many who held on stubbornly till it was too late. There were many more who, goaded on by a dreadful fear of the fate of their wives and little ones, left alone in their frail citadels, forced on through the drifts that grew deeper at every step and cold that became more intense every moment. And there were others who grew weary of the contest, and, lying down in their robes, were lulled by the elemental rage into a slumber which knew no waking. Others, sometimes the horses gave out, and the unfortunate driver, benumbed and chilled, his movements impeded by his heavy clothing, sank down beside on his team and take to the drifts. The moans and shrieks of the horses that found themselves thus deserted by their drivers are said by some few who survived upon whom to have been agonizing to hear. And at their homes things were no better. There was perhaps a scanty supply of fuel in the corner and a little day's food in the larder. Night trod closely on the heels of noon. Perhaps the mother was alone with her suckling child, the nearest were miles away in one direction, her children two miles away in another. These hapless parents suffered countless deaths. The wooden buildings creaked and

ROCKED IN THE SWING OF THE STORM

like ships at sea. The timbers cracked with the frost like rifles. Beads of frost stood on every piece of woodwork, the small panes of glass were so thick with ice that there was no chance that the lamp set in the casement could send its feeble light to the belated stragglers without. It was impossible to open doors, so high had the drifts become. The fire grew low though it was replenished with the scanty furniture. Day succeeded to darkness, but the day was as the night. Then children were in the house appeared above the drifts. The poor woman knew that her children lay dead, hand in hand, on the prairie, and that her husband's corpse was somewhere entombed in a snow drift. The little baby's blue lips were laid against her empty breast; the soul had sped from between them in a little cloud of frozen vapor. She lay down and died, and the relenting winds wafted through the apertures of the room a decent drift of diamond snow for her winding sheet. The particulars, horrible as they may appear to the readers of *the Herald* who sit by warm fires and find the music of the snow as it tinkles against the glass, a musical and a cheerful sound, are less than the reality. The advance of death was like that of a torturer, who comes with all his horrid engines to the victim bound at the stake. Only they were to be envied who met a swifter fate in the raging storm without, and were spared the sight of their children dying before their eyes of hunger as well as of cold.

ON THE RAILROADS

there was not absolute suffering. Of course trains were snowed in for days in drifts that towered to the telegraph wires, and passengers had to shiver and be scantily fed. But this was only a trifle.

When Friday, the 10th, came, the sun rose upon a land of snow and silence. Drifts many feet deep and many square miles in extent were there. Here and there the chimney of a house stood up like a tombstone in a vast cemetery. The land lay like a corpse under a winding sheet that had moulded itself into occasional wrinkles over the dips of large and level features. Now came the giant labor of clearing away the giant drifts and setting free the imprisoned trains. The soldier task of tracing through the prairies the graves of the dead. Everywhere they were found lying still and statue-like in

THE ICY EMBRACE OF DEATH.

Sometimes the searchers would find man and horses together, the former lying dead wrapped in his robes with his whip in his hand in the sleigh, one horse down, the other standing in the spot where he was fastened by his partner's fall till he shared his partner's fate. Sometimes the sleigh was found overturned with the traces cut. Then to right or left would be discovered the driver, who had wandered round in a despairing circle to die, occasionally the beasts showed in their diluted nostrils, widely spread lips and staring eyes the signs of mortal terror. And men, too, were sometimes Lococons of ice statues of writhing despair. But, as a rule, death came quietly, as it generally does in these cases, first robbing the victim of the consciousness of approaching death, which begets an agonized struggle for life, and stilling him with a stupor said to be as delicious as it is deadly.

THE DEATH ROLL

cannot yet be made up with any reasonable degree of certainty. We are only now getting detailed reports from the nearer settlements, and it will be fully a week ere these are so complete as to be trustworthy. Many of the missing will not be found till spring; but it is safe to set down all the missing as dead. After carefully collating the various reports received thus far, and making all allowance for the remaining parts of the State, I am led to conclude that the loss of life in Minnesota will range from two hundred and fifty to three hundred. It is just possible, though not probable, that the higher figure may be reached. Almost all of these are men, and the very large proportion of them fathers of families in strained circumstances. The surviving widows and children will thus be left without means of support of any description. The charitable of the East will here find an object for their sympathies.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Wednesday's Business—The Election Days Amendment—Report on Legislature Presented and Considered.

The following proceedings were had in the Constitutional Convention on Wednesday:

Resolutions were offered by Mr. Turrel—That the Committee on Education be instructed to prepare a section for the Constitution providing for the compulsory education of all children between the ages of five and fifteen years, and making it the duty of the Legislature to provide for the proper enforcement thereof by appropriate legislation.

By Mr. MacVeagh, from the Judiciary Committee—That a letter be addressed to the Prothonotary of each court in the State, requesting information of the number of cases pending. Agreed to.

ELECTION DAYS.

The article reported from the Committee on Suffrage regulating the days of election passed third reading.

REPORT ON LEGISLATURE.

The report of the Committee on Legislature was considered. Mr. MacVeagh said that the committee had avoided mere verbal alterations of the existing Constitution relating to the Legislature. The first great change made is the creation of biennial sessions. Once in two years enough business would be done to enable the community to submit the body of its laws to the power authorized to change them. Again, as special legislation would be dispensed with, a session of three months every two years was sufficient to pass such general legislation as was necessary. The proposition was the Senators should be elected every four years, and the members of the House of Representatives two years, thus securing the perpetuation of a conservative element in the Senate. The oath to be taken by the members of the Legislature is as follows:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and will faithfully discharge the duties of Senator (or Representative) according to the best of my ability, and I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not paid or contributed anything or made any promise in the nature of a bribe to directly or indirectly, or for myself or indirectly, any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill the said office, and I do further swear (or affirm) that I will not accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or valuable thing from any corporation, company or individual for any act or influence I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution or appropriation or for any other official act."

The first of the members is provided for in the proposed article, thus preventing the evil of the members of the Legislature fixing their own compensation. The two branches are to be the sole judges of their new members, removing the power altogether from the review of the judiciary. The only remaining matter of importance is the manner of apportionment. The object was to prevent any political party having the power to disfranchise their political opponents. The sections are as follows:

The Governor in dividing the State into the State every ten years, beginning at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, by dividing the population of the State as ascertained by the next preceding Federal census, and by the number thirty-three, and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the Senate. Districts composed of contiguous counties of said ratio shall separate Senatorial districts, and elect each one Senator. Counties containing not less than the ratio and three-fifths of said ratio shall be entitled to one and additional Senator for each number of inhabitants equal to the ratio contained by said counties in excess of twice the number of said ratio. All Senatorial districts shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory, each as nearly as possible an equal number of inhabitants to one Senator. The counties shall elect more than four Senators.

The General Assembly shall apportion the State every ten years, beginning at its first session after the adoption of the Constitution, by dividing the population of the State, as ascertained by the last preceding Federal census, by the number one hundred, and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the House of Representatives. Every county shall be entitled to one Representative, unless its population be three-fifths of the ratio. Every county having a population not less than said ratio and three-fifths shall be entitled to two Representatives, and for each additional number of inhabitants not less than said ratio and three-fifths shall be entitled to two Representatives, and for each additional number of inhabitants not less than said ratio and three-fifths shall be formed into single districts of compact and contiguous territory, bounded by county lines, and entitled to as nearly as possible an equal number of inhabitants.

The number of members of the Legislature it was not believed necessary to mention. Increase of quantity of any article only reduced the price, and an increase of members would only divide the labor and lessen the responsibility. The fewer the number, the greater the responsibility, and the greater the care that the people would use in the selection of the voter. The number of members of the Legislature is not mentioned. The first section considered is as follows, and is identical in language with the present Constitution:

First—The legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. Furman offered the following amendment: "And for local affairs exclusively in each local district the Legislature shall by general laws provide."

Mr. Furman advocated this as the effectual prevention of special legislation. By this the most troublesome subjects with which the Legislature has to deal will be taken out and removed from it. If an act is now proposed in the Legislature affecting any peculiar locality, no matter how sweeping and dangerous in its character, a member will say that it simply has to say that it effects only his constituents, and he is requested by a majority of his constituents to vote for it, and he does so. The Constitution must stand between the Legislature and the people. The Legislature by general laws should exercise its power for all cities, and no special legislation. There would be no special legislation if power was given to the local authorities to regulate their own affairs. The matter must be considered here, the question was where it should be lodged. Whatever related to the Commonwealth at large should be left to the Legislature, and whatever related to cities and counties should belong only to them.

The speaker referred to the evils inflicted upon the City of Philadelphia by the Legislature interfering with the administration of its affairs. All Philadelphia could not visit Harrisburg, and in fact only those who were interested in passenger railways, or some other matters, could and do visit Harrisburg and secure legislation which the Councils of Philadelphia should have passed.

Mr. John Price Wetherill said that the matter had been specially considered by the Committee on Legislature. He agreed with the remarks of Mr. Furman, but the subject of special legislation on local affairs was in charge of another committee, who would no doubt make a report that would be satisfactory to the Convention. The amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. J. W. F. White moved to amend by inserting the word "legislature" instead of "General Assembly." Not agreed to.

The first section was then adopted.

The second section was considered as follows:

"An election for members of the General Assembly shall be held on the first day fixed for the general election of November, in each year after the adoption of the constitution, and every two years thereafter. Their term of office shall begin on the first day of January succeeding their election. Elections shall occur in either house the Governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies for the balance of the term in which such vacancy occurred."

Mr. Niles moved to amend by striking out "two" and inserting "one" year.

Mr. John Price Wetherill said that the change in favor of annual sessions was an important one. The argument that a majority of States held their sessions annually the speaker said was no mighty one—nineteen did, twenty-one were biennial, and seventeen biennial. It was also argued that the States holding biennial sessions are purely agricultural ones, and that States like Pennsylvania and New York, having great manufacturing and mining interests, require annual sessions. But the States holding biennial sessions were not peculiarly agricultural, for Ohio produced, in 1870, $280,000,000 of manufacture, and in agricultural products only $100,000,000, and Illinois $210,000,000 of manufacture and only $137,000,000 of agricultural products. The manufacturing interests of this great State cannot suffer by a session being held only once in two years. But there was a danger in annual sessions, when special legislation could be obtained for mammoth corporations. A general manufacturing law would seem all the assistance that the manufacturer needs, and if a good law of the kind is passed the Legislature biennially, it would matter little to the manufacturing industries of the State whether the Legislature shall meet in ten years or five years.

Adjourned.

State, City and Township Elections.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.—The Constitutional Convention has decided that State elections be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November, and city and township elections on the third Tuesday in February.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Land Grant Measure Killed.

Louisiana Investigation Begun.

Internal Improvement Schemes

AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

Pacific Railroad Legislation.

RECOGNITION OF SCIENCE INTERESTS

Alleged Bribery of Congressmen.

What the Record Reveals.

COMPLETE ANSWER TO CORRUPTION CHARGES.

OAKES AMES'S CHECKS PRODUCED.

Funding of the New Loan.

CONTRACT WITH THE SYNDICATE.

$360,000,000 OF BONDS TO BE PLACED.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 23, 1873.

Aversion to Land Grant Bills.

The House Committee on Public Lands today had an important and rather exciting session, a controversy arising over a modified form of a land grant bill, and being settled only by the casting vote of the chairman, Ben. Ketcham, of New York. The bill was that for aiding in the construction of a railroad from Portland, Oregon, to Salt Lake City, providing that the company, instead of lands, should receive the proceeds of ten alternate sections per mile at $2 50 per acre, the same to be actual settlers only, and the money to be set apart as a sinking fund with which to redeem the first mortgage bonds of the company. Even with all these safeguards, and bonds limited to twenty-five thousand dollars per mile, the committee refused to pass the bill. Messrs. Rusk, of Wisconsin, Dunnell, of Minnesota, McCormick, of Missouri, and Slater, of Oregon, two Republicans and two Democrats, and all authors of none or less land grant bills, voted in favor of the bill, while Townsend, of Pennsylvania, Hawley of Illinois, Stevenson, of Ohio, and Ritchie, of Maryland, with the chairman, voted in the negative. The result on this bill is equivalent to a certainty that no land grant bills can be reported this session.

Louisiana Investigation Commenced.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day began work on the Louisiana investigation, ordered under three distinct resolutions of the Senate, and determined on the general order in which they will prosecute their inquiries. They will first endeavor to settle the dispute as to the rival electoral colleges of Louisiana, will next take up the question whether there is a State government in fact in Louisiana, and if so by whom elected and of whom composed, and will finally determine the contest between claimants for Kellogg's seat in the Senate for the remainder of his term, expiring March 4th. Each political party will be permitted to be represented by counsel, but the order in which we will be allowed to examine witnesses and to address the committee. McMillan and Ray, claimants for Kellogg's seat, were before the committee to-day. They have been in town for a day or two, and Warmouth arrived to-night, ready to take part in the proceedings.

Internal Improvements, &c.

Two of the numerous propositions for internal improvements pending before Congress, and one of the money subsidy schemes before Congress, were presented to the House Committee on Commerce to-day. Representative Hemdon, of Texas, made an argument in favor of his joint resolution appropriating one million dollars for the survey and construction of a steamboat canal from New Orleans to Brownsville by an interior line, and Representative Gallaway reported the Senate bill for the appropriation of eighty thousand dollars, recommended by the Engineer Department, in the improvement of the Mississippi river. The claims of the Mediterranean and Oriental Steamship Company to government aid, in the form of an indorsement of thirteen million dollars of its six per cent. twenty year bonds, were also urged at length upon the Committee.

Australian Steamship Line.

Gen. Burnside appeared before the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads this morning in behalf of his Australian subsidy of $250,000 per annum measure, which, with other circumstances, has developed much activity among the friends of Webb's line to Australia, and Senator Nye has obtained leave to bring in a substitute bill the early part of next week.

Pacific Railroad Bond Interest.

The proceedings in the Senate to-day on the Legislative Appropriation bill indicate that the Pacific Railroad interest amendment to the Army Appropriation bill two years ago will certainly be repealed. The amendment was originally offered in the House added to the bill, passed the Senate as in Committee of the Whole without debate or question, and was only divided upon that it will require a law, leaving Secretary Boutwell free to go over the whole ground of dispute a second time.

The Troublesome Cotton Tax.

The Ways and Means Committee are still unable to agree upon a measure repealing the proposed refunding of cotton tax, and will give the subject another session to-morrow. An effort is making by the Democratic members of the committee to produce some compromise measure which can be reported to the House, and on which the friends of refunding claim to control a majority.

Remission of Excise Taxes for Scientific Purposes.

Prof. Agassiz was before the Senate Finance Committee this morning explaining the necessity of the bill remitting excise taxes on alcohol used by universities and colleges for scientific purposes only. An hour later Mr. Dawes had reported from the Ways and Means and the House had passed the remission bill, upon which the Professor had been laboring. Prof. Agassiz was on the floor of the House at the time, and appeared highly pleased with his success. He informs the Committee on Ways and Means that he has two hundred and sixty-five barrels of specimens, the results of his Hassler expedition, awaiting the benefits which will be gained by the bill passed to-day.

An Indian Claim.

Senator Harlan has prepared a report on the Choctaw net proceeds, a claim of nearly four millions, which the Solicitor lately decided without foundation in law or equity, in which he reverses the reasoning and conclusion of the Solicitor, and maintains that the demand of the Indians is just and should be paid. The

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1873.

NOTWITHSTANDING the positive denial of the German government with respect to its alleged interference in the matter of emigration, it is clear that the authorities are deeply concerned at the prospect of the magnitude of the outflow at the opening of the coming spring. The discussion of the matter is becoming quite general in all the journals of that country.

A RESOLUTION has been adopted by the Constitutional Convention, providing that on and after Monday next the sessions of that body shall commence at ten A. M. and continue until two P. M. It is perhaps a pity that the importance of a proper economization and employment of time did not strike the members of the Convention at an earlier date. Better late than never, however. Now let them show what can be accomplished by steady application to the business in hand.

GEORGIA papers state that the anniversary of the birthday of General LEE, which occurred a few days ago, was celebrated with the utmost *eclat* at different points in that State. The day, it is said, was generally observed as a holiday, "resembling the Fourth of July before the war," while in some places "the first parade of the military since the war took place." It is to be hoped Senator SUMNER will hear these facts, with their significance, in mind, when he delivers his proposed speech in the Senate in favor of obliterating the battle records of the Union army from the national ensigns.

IT IS TO BE hoped the House will thoroughly disappoint the expectations which the Senate is reported to entertain concerning its probable action regarding the repeal of the franking privilege. The proper course to pursue is to take the latter body squarely at its word, by promptly passing its bill, and thus making a final end of the whole matter. There should be no trifling upon the question, whatever. The repeal of this "privilege," let it be remembered, has been adopted by the Republican party as a distinctive party measure, and if the House attempts to defeat it, either directly or indirectly, the people will hold it accountable for a grave error.

WITH REFERENCE to the numberless rumors afloat concerning Secretary BOUTWELL'S proposed new loan, and the method of negotiating it, the precise facts of the case seem to be that the first award will be a transaction entirely independent of any subsequent disposition of the remaining two hundred millions of five per cents. He will deal in the first transaction with only one syndicate, as a division of negotiation between two syndicates would make them encounter each other in the same fields of operations, and for reasons springing from that fact would be impracticable. He limits the issue to one hundred millions at this time, because he hopes that himself or his successor may make better terms in the next negotiation.

JUST now the country seems in a mood for revolution in the cause of purity and national honor. Even Congress itself is beginning to apply the scalpel to its own cancers. It is to be hoped the purpose which that body apparently evinces of punishing bribery and corruption may turn out to be something more than a mere momentary spasm of indignation and virtue. The Senate, for instance, should hew squarely to the line in its investigations in the case of CALDWELL and others, no matter into whose faces the chips may fly. There are also some very grave charges of corruption against Senator-elect BOGY, of Missouri, which that body, for its own honor, must fully investigate before he is permitted to occupy a seat in the Senate chamber; since the character and dignity of Congress is brought into disgrace whenever a member, elected by corruption, is suffered to retain a seat in it.

GENERAL GORDON, the newly elected Senator from Georgia as successor to Senator HILL, whose term expires with the present Congress, is the reputed chief of the Georgia Ku-Klux. Not long ago he was one of the fiercest and most untamable of all the unreconstructed—in short, an embodied camp fire, who outvied even TOOMBS in his frantic attempts to "tree the live Yankee from its lair, and hurl it upon the head of the oppressor." Now, however, he is said to roar as gently as a sucking dove; although no change appears to have taken place in his political tendencies and convictions, which are of first proof Bourbon quality. Aside from his war record he is a mere nonentity; and it was chiefly his character as a brave and dashing officer in the rebel army that elected him: the Georgia Legislature being in good part made up of colonels, captains and lieutenants who erewhile fought in the service of the "Lost Cause." But he is altogether a past element in politics.

WILLIAM KEYSER, Esq., President of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad Company, has resigned, and MENDES COHEN, Esq., has been appointed to the vacancy. During the time Mr. KEYSER has had charge of the affairs of the company the road has been greatly improved, and its finances have been admirably managed. The Board of Directors, in accepting his resignation, attested their appreciation of his services by passing resolutions commendatory of his management. He resigned on account of increasing duties as Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and that he might devote more time to the new route to Chicago, of which enterprise he has special charge. He still remains a director of the company, however, and will give to it all the aid of his ripe experience and excellent judgment. Mr. COHEN was formerly manager of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, has had official connection with the Hudson River and Baltimore and Ohio roads, and is fully qualified for the position of President. The change took place on Wednesday. Mr. COHEN resides in Baltimore, and will have his headquarters in that city.

A COUPLE of days ago, in the course of some remarks on the tendency of the age towards compulsory education, we instanced the fact that a proposition looking to the establishment of such a system was undergoing consideration in the Constitutional Commission of New York. Close upon the heels of this movement for the advancement of education in the Empire State, comes the important State of Indiana, declaring that the intelligence of its citizens must be secured at all hazards. A compulsory education bill has this week been introduced into the Legislature of that State, providing that all children of both sexes shall attend school at least twelve weeks during each year, between the ages of eight and fourteen, six weeks of which schooling shall be consecutive. The only exemption is where the mental or physical condition of the child renders compliance with the law impossible, or where there is no school within a mile and a half. If the parents or guardian of the child are unable to furnish it clothes and books, the township trustees are charged with this duty. Thus more and more widely it is becoming understood that a Republic like ours will have to scourge education into the masses, if they will take it in no other way.

The public credit of the United States has been characterized as "very low," by certain of our own newspapers, who base the statement upon data furnished by the *London Economist*. The quotations of our securities given by the paper named, while correct in a certain sense, are fallacious in that they make no account of the differences in the par of exchange, or of the accumulated interest. United States 5-20 bonds of 1865 are quoted in London at 93¾, while they are worth nearly 102 gold in this country. If this apparent difference was real, these bonds would be speedily returned to New York, but the fact is, the movement of American securities is in the opposite direction. The difference arises from the fact that the Spanish dollar, which is worth a fraction over nine per cent. more than the American dollar, is the standard of account between this country and England, and thus securities really at par are quoted in London below par. The American nation, in growth, resources and industrial energy and enterprise, surpasses all other nations; and its fidelity in the payment of its past obligations, with the increasing capacity to pay far beyond what is likely to be required in the future, will ever commend it to the respect and confidence of the capitalists of the world.

TAXING OUT INDUSTRIES.

Reference has heretofore been made to the removal of the large iron works of MORRIS, TASKER & Co. from Philadelphia, for the purpose of escaping the excessive taxation imposed upon manufactures in that city. It is said that the local taxes absorb fully one-third of the average profits of production, and that other large manufacturing firms are preparing to seek locations where the demands of the tax-gatherer will be less exacting. Many of the newspapers of the State, especially those in the larger cities, cite this removal as an indication of results which will surely follow whenever municipal authorities become exorbitant in their tax levies, especially upon manufacturing industries. One paper goes so far as to assert that "Philadelphia may now be regarded as having reached the height of her prosperity as the same causes which compelled the removal of one branch of industry will operate on others, besides preventing the establishment of new trades and factories." There are doubtless good grounds for complaint on account of the high rate of taxation in that city, but declarations like that just quoted are simply absurd. Philadelphia has not "reached the height of her prosperity," and those who anticipate her decline will certainly be doomed to disappointment. If the removal of the works mentioned, however, was in consequence of high taxes, there is a lesson in it which should be heeded not only by the municipal authorities of Philadelphia, but by those of other large cities. In our own city, although the "business tax" is comparatively low, efforts have been made from time to time to reduce it, and there are not a few who favor its total abolition. It includes a tax upon all goods, wares and merchandise, and all articles of trade and commerce sold in the city, embracing retail sales of liquors of all kinds, yearly business of banks, brokers, insurance companies, etc. The highest amount raised from all these sources, in several years, was in 1870, when $200,000 were assessed. In 1871, but $125,000 were assessed, and in 1872, $150,000. The total assessment for 1870, for city purposes, was $690,700; for 1871, $800,000, and for 1872, $837,000. It certainly cannot be said of Pittsburgh that she is "taxing out her industries," or that she has "reached the height of her prosperity." At the same time, there should be a wise discrimination in the use of the taxing power, that all interests may be carefully guarded, and that the great industries which make up so large a portion of our wealth may continue to expand and prosper indefinitely.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

Governor HARTRANFT appears to have been pretty generally understood as expressing in his inaugural address an opinion favorable to the policy of compulsory education. Certainly his language recognizes the necessity of some decisive measure to counteract the evil of increasing illiteracy in the State; an evil which, under the existing school law, is the manifest result of non-attendance on the part of the children at the schools provided for their instruction. The non-attendance of the children is, of course, to a great extent the result of indifference to education on the part of the parents. Love of the literary rudiments, and especially fondness for the toil and self-restraint necessary to acquire them, are not innate in the juvenile mind. Even children born and spending their first years in homes pervaded by an atmosphere of knowledge and intellectual activity, for the most part require some direct pressure as well as those pleasing enticements recommended by HORACE that they "may be willing to learn the first elements." It is therefore not remarkable that children, who from the circumstances of their birth enjoy no advantages meriting the name of home education, feel no attraction towards the school house or its occupations, and prefer to spend their time in idleness or play. At home they hear nothing in the conversation of their parents which, in the absence of direct admonition, might suggest the value of knowledge or the importance of education; the parents in many cases openly despising acquisitions which they do not themselves possess. In other instances, numerous indeed, the absentees from school are kept at home for the sake of their work in the maintenance of the family, the parents perhaps if questioned on the subject professing regret for the necessity which compels them to bring up their offspring in ignorance.

Now it is perfectly well ascertained that in Pennsylvania the whole number of parents who thus either disdain or neglect the education of their children is relatively to the entire population of the State an almost insignificant minority; by which statement is merely meant that the minority is not so great that its dissent from or passive rejection of a law would suffice to render the law nugatory or contemptible. In fact, the dissent would not be stronger than probably exists in the case of many statutes which are enforced easily and with good results. It might also be expected with confidence that a law making education compulsory would be speedily succeeded by a rapid dissolution of opposition and by the conversion of members of the minority into earnest supporters of the enactment. In other words, the operation of the law would soon vindicate the wisdom and establish the sound policy of the measure. The children of the classes referred to, required to attend the schools become fond of them, grow interested in their own improvement, and their changed feelings are soon shared in by the parents who wonder at the hostility which formerly stirred them. And in any case, the children themselves are almost certainly gained over, and feel sincerely grateful for the constraint which may have seemed grievous in the beginning. This revolution of sentiment has been abundantly proved in the experience of other countries.

The right of the State to enforce the education or its youth seems almost too clear for argument. The State, in this country being merely the people in their organized capacity, can not afford to indulge in a small minority prejudices which inevitably produce results so injurious and possibly disastrous to the Commonwealth. The connection between illiteracy and crime with its ever increasing burden of expense needs no illustration. Then, if the people, fully convinced of the necessity of popular education to the general welfare, may rightly levy taxes wherewith to build school houses and sustain a complete apparatus for popular instruction, is it possible that a portion of the population insignificant in point of number, are at liberty with impunity to frustrate, to the extent of their ability, the beneficent purpose, and in spite of the provisions made for their education, to bring up their children in ignorance? Clearly this can not be the case. Manifestly the State has the right to make sure that every child within its borders receives the degree of education required in the exercise of the duties of citizenship. And parents, whatever their necessities, have no right in this country to prevent their children from enjoying the educational advantages provided for them. Better for the State to aid them by direct contributions than to aid them at the cost of the future welfare of the children and the good of society.

Much of the opposition to compulsory education is evidently directed against a purely imaginary enemy. Thus we learn from the Pittsburgh *Volksblatt*, of yesterday, that a certain nameless Democratic organ opposes the idea of compulsory education as being a scheme to compel all youth able to go to school to attend the free schools, and thus receive at the hands of the State a uniform education destructive of all individuality. Though such a plan may be entertained by some friends of the compulsory policy, it is surely not held by many, and certainly has no necessary connection with the policy now so generally favored. However excellent our common school instruction is or may become, it is not proposed to force it upon those who choose to have their children differently educated. Private schools and sectarian schools it is not proposed to interfere with farther than to ascertain that they impart a measure of education at least equal to that imparted in the common schools. The allegation of the Democratic organ that compulsory education in Prussia has destroyed the private schools, is dismissed by our German contemporary as utterly groundless. On the contrary, in Prussia, along with the public schools, multitudes of private establishments for instruction exist, which meet the peculiar views of parents regarding education, social relations, etc. They are, however, says the *Volksblatt*, all under State control, but only so far as respects the grade of culture imparted in them: with the instruction itself the State functionary does not interfere. Nothing more than this, if quite so much is proposed in this country, and we do not perceive that any difficulties necessarily attach to an arrangement which would be satisfactory to all. How the child shall be instructed must of course be left to parents who choose to exercise the privilege: that the child shall receive the degree of instruction indispensable to its own and the public good the State is clearly bound to require.

THE City Marshal of Baltimore has sent to the City Council a communication suggesting that some action should be taken by that body to prohibit male and female gymnasts from indulging in break-neck acts upon the trapeze, flying swings and other contrivances of a like nature. It is not suggested that such performances should be prohibited, but that such precautions should be adopted by the performers or those who employ them as will tend to allay the fears of an anxious audience while Monsieur or Mademoiselle is poised upon a slight bar at the top of a theatre. The Councils of Pittsburgh would do a good thing in passing an ordinance similar to the one proposed here. It is only a few evenings since an accident happened to one of these death-tempting performers at one of our places of amusement, very fortunately without serious result.

SOME of the newspapers in this State, speaking of the increase of the Governor's salary to $10,000, have stated that Illinois pays her Governor but $1,500. This is a mistake. The Governor of that State has a salary of $6,000, and a residence maintained at the expense of the State. When, under the old Constitution, $1,500 was the amount fixed, that sum was looked upon as "pocket money," and the Governor was amply provided for through indirect appropriations.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

During 1872, 79,244 barrels of whale oil were taken, and 210,876 lbs. of whalebone, which in all respects is a great falling off as compared with the returns of the previous year.

The late attempt of theater managers in New York to abolish bill-boards was a failure. Two of them put out bigger posters than ever, and thus forced the others back to the old system.

A Scotch telegrapher has discovered that messages may be transmitted from both ends of a single wire simultaneously.

The mass-meeting called at Dover, Delaware, for the purpose of organizing a "white man's party," resulted last week in the harmonious assemblage of one individual, who, after unanimously passing several resolutions, adjourned himself *sine die*.

One of the leading physicians of New York charges the apothecaries of that city with tampering with prescriptions, by reducing the quantity of any expensive material in it. They also substitute some inert article for one they do not happen to have on hand.

The amount of freight received at St. Louis by steamers and barges last year was 836,919 tons. The amount shipped from there by river was 805,282 tons. Twenty thousand tons cannot be said of Pittsburgh that she is "taxing out her industries," or that she has "reached the height of her prosperity." At the same time, there should be a wise discrimination in the use of the taxing power, that all interests may be carefully guarded, and that the great industries which make up so large a portion of our wealth may continue to expand and prosper indefinitely.

It is a remarkable circumstance that every cent of aid Vassar College has ever received has been from men. The only gift ever received from a woman was a contribution of a hundred or two volumes to the library.

United States Treasurer Spinner strongly urges a general increase of civil service salaries as a method of effecting civil service reform. His argument for the increase is that we must pay higher compensation to increase the honesty of the officials.

Cause and effect: Green Island, on the Hudson, has a whisky saloon and coffin manufactory in the same room.

There is an effort on the part of the Bank of Louisiana to recover the $95,000 in specie captured from Jeff. Davis in his flight, which still lies in the Treasury, despite Andrew Johnson's efforts to turn it over to the Richmond banks.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad have set out upon the experiment of cheap transportation for passengers. Their price is three dollars from Cincinnati to Cleveland, against eight dollars charged by the other companies. It is, unless all signs fail, to be a tough fight.

A party of Americans celebrated Thanksgiving day on the shores of the Dead Sea. Not even the necessary turkey was absent from the board. They made the customary resolutions, and astonished the Arabs with their enthusiasm at every mention of "home, sweet home."

Tin-bearing rock from the north spur of Lake Superior, Michigan, has been analyzed at Detroit and found to contain twenty-four per cent. of tin.

Kettle-drum parties are becoming fashionable in Washington. They are of English origin, and imply an entertainment where bread and butter and tea are the only refreshments offered.

In a new well, in Jewell county, Kansas, at the depth of forty feet, the diggers recently threw out some rare petrified specimens, consisting of three large grubs, an oyster, a lizard of some strange species, and a crocodile's foot.

The Eau Claire, Wis., *Free Press* says that a day or two since the men in the pineries at work upon the big windfall, caused by the October tornado, discovered a live ox buried under the crossed trees, where he evidently lived and browsed ever since.

A letter from Europe narrates an interview with Dr. Dollinger, at Munich, the venerable scholar stoutly maintains that he was right in his old Catholic movement, though he does not see how it will terminate. He is well informed as to all that is going on in the religious world, and watches with eagerness for any indications which shall direct his steps.

Money.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The wealth of a nation depends entirely upon its productive industry. Therefore any measure that promotes the industry of the people adds to the wealth of the country. To make a nation wealthy, there must be direct communication between the producer and consumer. To promote the interests of the manufacturer, means must be provided whereby the consumer can most readily and cheaply draw upon him for his wares. All men are consumers, and the amount consumed depends upon our facilities for buying. Here, then, we reach the key to the prosperity, wealth and power of a nation. Any measure that develops the productive resources of the people creates wealth and prosperity.

How can we best promote a system of trade and exchange? In order to have a system at all, we must have something to represent the productions or commodity. This something, whatever it may be, must be equal to the productive power of the nation, else it will be inadequate for the entire development of the industry of the people. In other words, the representative must equal the commodity forward through other channels. Chicago cannot afford to let her cattle market be endangered in this manner.

The will of Mrs. Mary Van Horne, a prominent Episcopalian lady of New York, recently deceased, leaves nearly $500,000, the bulk of her property, to the New York Orphan Asylum, St. Luke's Hospital, Five Points House of Industry, Society for Seamen, Home for the Friendless, Woman's Asylum, and to numerous other charitable societies.

This pen portrait of one of the men made particularly prominent by the Credit Mobilier business, is given in a Washington paper: McComb has a rosy complexion, blue eyes, light silken hair, curling a little over his large, round, ballish head; and there is that trifling excess of flesh, which indicates the good liver, while he is clad in the better kind of business garments, and looks like an unusually amiable bank president from a community where everybody is well to do. If McComb gets mad, you can hardly tell whether he is laughing or no; but, when he laughs, the laugh is decided and contagious. He is without audacity, but with plenty of pleasantry; and under his genial exterior are powers of decision and business faculties which defer to none. The attempt to compare this man with Fisk was not conceived in any spirit of artistic malevolence, but was the game of certain of slander's journeymen, who could not put up even a nickname well.

Julia Ward Howe has decided to finally desert Boston and take up her residence in Samana, Santo Domingo, to there have direction of educational interests, charities, &c., for the American Samana Bay Purchasing Company. What a void for the "Hub of the Universe."

The new King of Sweeden is "a jovial man who loves a practical joke." Considering the tottering tendencies of the throne and monarchies of Europe, the new king is in position to be greatly amused one of these fine days.

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The Transportation Question and the Cattle Trade of Chicago.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Another phase of the transportation question is beginning to develop itself, which threatens to work a serious injury to Chicago in one of her most important branches of business. The cattle trade of the city is now in a very unhealthy condition, owing to the inability or the unwillingness of the managers of the railroad lines leading to the seaboard to furnish suitable and sufficient facilities for the shipment of cattle to the East. Sellers are compelled to look to shippers for the absorption of the bulk of the cattle which are sent to this market, and, when the shipping demand is diminished nearly one-half, as it is now, by the scarcity of cars, prices, of course, must suffer correspondingly, and the loss falls most heavily upon producers. The market has become so seriously affected that some means should be devised at once to remedy the evil, or the stock trade of the city may receive a blow from which it will take a long time to recover. Already, large numbers of cattle, which, but for this drawback, would seek our market are being forwarded [illegible] otherwise trade will be dull, as it always is when money is scarce. It is not a standard of value so much as a representative of value the country wants. It is not the money, but the productions of a country that constitute its wealth. The intrinsic value of a dollar has nothing whatever to do with the relative value between a bushel of wheat and a ton of iron.

The trade of this country has at no time been dependent upon its coin. For the very purpose of promoting commerce, we have created bank notes, checks, bills of exchange and promisory notes. All having a commercial relation to the trade of the country, and largely supplying the place of money. The past history of this country shows that our prosperity has been greatest when we had the greatest volume of currency. Up till the year 1857 the entire coinage of the United States did not exceed $116,000,000. The next ten years shows an increase in the coinage till it reached almost $400,000,000, and with the increase in coin the currency of the country was correspondingly increased. With this increase in the volume of money (coin and currency) the agricultural productions increased about eighty per cent., and domestic manufactures about 123 per cent. In addition, the length of railroads brought into operation, increased from 8,588 to 30,592 miles. This shows conclusively that the volume of currency has some connection with the prosperity of the country. But under the old system the business of the country rested upon private or individual credit, and when the credit was knocked from under away went the currency, and with it the commerce, prosperity and industry of the people. As evidenced by the crash of 1857.

Now, let us show this inquiry through the next ten years. The whole productive power of the nation was brought into requisition during the war. How was this done? Not through the agency of gold and silver. The very first step taken by the government was to drive from circulation the coin of the country. This was done by authorizing the issue of $900,000,000 of legal tender notes. Yet without one dollar of coin, as a circulating medium, the productive power of the country expanded as it never had done before. In every material point, the country was richer at the end of the war than it was at the beginning.

But when the war was at an end it was deemed to be the wisest policy to contract the currency. Pursuing this policy, the government contracted the currency three hundred millions (more or less). What was the result? The loans and discounts, as shown by the returns of the banks, increased from about six hundred millions to about nine hundred millions of dollars. This increase of loans cost the industry of the country at least ten per cent ($20,000,000) annually. This, however, was not the worst feature of the contraction of the currency. The business of the country had become expanded just in proportion as the currency was contracted. Hence (a single item for illustration) there is lying along the railroad between Pittsburgh and Erie fifty thousand tons of fine timber, said at worth more than two millions of dollars. There is not a manufacturer in Western Pennsylvania who does not know that the contraction of the currency has caused a stagnation in business. But give the country back one hundred millions of the legal tender notes withdrawn from circulation, and not one ton of the metal now in market would remain unsold at the end of thirty days.

Now, if the prosperity of the country is promoted by an increased volume of money, why not enlarge the circulation? Then again, if it has been demonstrated by experience that we can build more railroads, canals, and other improvements, and raise more grain, and more coal and make more iron by means of the legal tender notes, than we did under the specie basis system, where is the wisdom in trying to bring the country back to specie payments? R. B. Mc.

THE fact that the standard of prices of iron at Pittsburgh is far below that of Cincinnati and Louisville, is pointed out as significant, and as proving the hollowness of the boast that iron can be made cheaper in Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama than in Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. The Marquette *Journal*, in discussing this subject, pertinently remarks:

"If iron can be turned out of furnaces in the Southern localities mentioned at a cost of from $15 to $20 per ton, we do not understand why it should be held in the market at from $5 to $6 per ton more than iron which is known to cost from $35 to $36 per ton. Quality does not make this difference. It is simply the difference in location. In fact, Pennsylvania and Ohio irons, from Lake Superior ores, are held at Cincinnati and Louisville at the same rates put upon Southern irons. If the Southern and Western country proposes to make iron as cheap as it is claimed it can be made in these localities, it must soon demonstrate this claim by putting iron on the market at a cheap rate, otherwise its pretenses will go to the ground as worthless."

PERSONAL.

Gen. Cluseret has, it is said, determined not to return to this country, but will spend the remainder of his life in Europe. We are not to escape thus easily, however, as he proposes to publish a book about us.

George Francis Train is still in the Toombs, utterly refusing all offers of release on bail.

The counsel for Stokes, in pressing for a new trial, will rely much on the fact that two of the jurors went outside the court for evidence—one having examined the ladies' staircase at the Grand Central Hotel, and another having examined pistols at a gunsmith's to see whether a four could be distinguished from a six-barrelled pistol. An affidavit is also to be embodied in the bill of exceptions that before the trial one of the jurors said that Stokes ought to hang anyhow, and another that if he were on the jury he would hang him (Stokes) anyhow.

At a recent dinner at the Mansion House London, the Lord Mayor sat down with 180 of his relatives. His father, now in his eighty-third year, had the pleasure of dining with his thirteen sons and daughters, forty-nine grandchildren, and fourteen great grandchildren. The Lord Mayor was supported by his four sons and four daughters, his four brothers and six sisters, seventeen nephews, twenty-two nieces, twenty-nine cousins, and one grandson. On the other hand the Lady Mayoress was surrounded by her stepmother, four brothers, three sisters, twelve nephews, twelve nieces, and forty-one cousins.

The shot with which Laura Fair killed Crittenden, almost as suddenly turned white the hair of a daughter of the deceased, it is said. The young lady, who is but twenty years old, is described as beautiful and intelligent, but overcast with a cloud of melancholy that will embitter all her future life. Being asked recently, by an intrepid interviewer, how came her hair so white and she so young, "she answered 'Sorrow,' in a voice trembling with emotion, and immediately rose and left the room."

The wife of Mrs. Mary Van Horne, a prominent Episcopalian lady of New York, recently deceased, leaves nearly $500,000, the bulk of her property, to the New York Orphan Asylum, St. Luke's Hospital, Five Points House of Industry, Society for Seamen, Home for the Friendless, Woman's Asylum, and to numerous other charitable societies.

This pen portrait of one of the men made particularly prominent by the Credit Mobilier business, is given in a Washington paper: McComb has a rosy complexion, blue eyes, light silken hair, curling a little over his large, round, ballish head; and there is that trifling excess of flesh, which indicates the good liver, while he is clad in the better kind of business garments, and looks like an unusually amiable bank president from a community where everybody is well to do. If McComb gets mad, you can hardly tell whether he is laughing or no; but, when he laughs, the laugh is decided and contagious. He is without audacity, but with plenty of pleasantry; and under his genial exterior are powers of decision and business faculties which defer to none. The attempt to compare this man with Fisk was not conceived in any spirit of artistic malevolence, but was the game of certain of slander's journeymen, who could not put up even a nickname well.

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A letter from Europe narrates an interview with Dr. Dollinger, at Munich, The venerable scholar stoutly maintains that he was right in his old Catholic movement, though he does not see how it will terminate. He is well informed as to all that is going on in the religious world, and watches with eagerness for any indications which shall direct his steps.

Money.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The wealth of a nation depends entirely upon its productive industry. Therefore any measure that promotes the industry of the people adds to the wealth of the country. To make a nation wealthy, there must be direct communication between the producer and consumer. To promote the interests of the manufacturer, means must be provided whereby the consumer can most readily and cheaply draw upon him for his wares. All men are consumers, and the amount consumed depends upon our facilities for buying. Here, then, we reach the key to the prosperity, wealth and power of a nation. Any measure that develops the productive resources of the people creates wealth and prosperity.

How can we best promote a system of trade and exchange? In order to have a system at all, we must have something to represent the productions or commodity. This something, whatever it may be, must be equal to the productive power of the nation, else it will be inadequate for the entire development of the industry of the people. In other words, the representative must equal the commodity forward through other channels. Chicago cannot afford to let her cattle market be endangered in this manner.

The South African Diamond Fields.

The diamond diggers of South Africa have been greatly discouraged by the falling off in the yield of stones, but late accounts from the fields show that an unusual proportion of large diamonds have been recently found. A single number of the *Diamond News*, of the date of November 2, records the finding of a perfect octahedron, off-colored, without speck or flaw, of fifty carats weight, which was unearthed a foot under the hard bank at Dutoitspan; another find by three Dutch boys of a yellow octahedron of forty-two carats, in an almost abandoned locality, for which $1,080 was refused by the lucky discoverers; a white diamond of twenty-six carats, full of fire; and a diamond of one hundred and twenty-one carats, off-colored, but in every other respect a very fine stone. A private letter from the diamond fields of the same date says that a diamond weighing two hundred and eighty-eight carats had been found at Weideck's Plant on the Vaal river, a few days previously. But there are about forty-four thousand people, black and white, now working in the South African diamond fields, and it would require the discovery of a great many big diamonds to insure fortunes for all of them.

Woman's Inhumanity to Woman.

[From the New York Times.]

A seamstress was arrested the other day in Brooklyn, for pawning clothing which she had taken home to sew, and upon her examination the following evidence was elicited: She asserted that she was employed by a Miss Phillips, of this city, who paid her seventeen cents for making four pairs of trousers, fifty cents for making twelve pairs of drawers, and twenty-five cents for making six shirts. Because she did not finish the trousers as soon as she had agreed to, Miss Phillips refused to pay her, and she thereupon pawned them to keep her family from starving. Here is a case which ought to interest those women who are continually crying out against the tyranny of men. It was not a man who exacted from this poor seamstress such quantities of work at such a preposterous price. It was a woman who refused to pay her the wretched pittance which she asked, on the pretense that she had not finished her work sufficiently soon.

During a theatrical performance in Chicago, a few evenings ago, a gentleman created no small excitement by stumpling his foot in one of the chair supports. The screws had to be taken out to extricate the blushing and entrapped spectator.

LIKE THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

Centaur Liniment

KENTAPTD

Has been a long time coming,—but what a work it is now doing. The halt and lame, sore and wounded, are literally throwing away their crutches. Rheumatism and stiff joints are banished, and dumb beasts cry out for joy. One trial tells the story, and explains the whole thing.

Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. MWF

NUTRINA!!!

1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become stale or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.

GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!

Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.

Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.

Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE IRON INTEREST.

The Lake Superior Ore Business of 1872-73.

[From the Marquette Mining Journal.]

From tables which we print to-day in connection with the close of our annual review, it will be seen that the shipments of iron ore for the season of 1872 exceeded the shipments for 1871 by 138,176 tons, and the product of pig iron, without allowing for any made by the Grace furnace, which went into blast near the end of the year, is 11,970 tons in excess of 1871.

This is a gratifying result, but scarcely what was expected, as regards the amount of ore shipped, by reason of the number of new mines which went into operation during the year. But lack of transportation facilities prevented a larger business, as most of the mines were prepared to take out greater quantities of ore if there had been means for taking it away.

Indeed, some of the mines had contracted to deliver more than they found it possible to deliver. But this difficulty will be overcome, for the coming season, by the addition of steam barges and sail vessels in the trade, and by a large increase of tonnage on the railways.

Whether these additions to shipping facilities will be great enough to meet the demands of the coming season, it is hard to determine, for though they will make the shipping capacity near about double what it was during last season, the number of mines has been doubled, and many of the new mines propose to ship as much ore during the season of 1873 as any of a majority of the old ones have shipped during any season.

The new mines opened during the last two years, and most of them during the year just closed, may be substantially named as follows:

Allen, Albion, Carr, Excelsior, Franklin, Green Bay, Grand Central, Iron Cliffs red ore, Marquette, Mather, Michigan, Michigammi, Negaunee, Pendill, Pittsburgh and Lake Superior, Rolling Mill, Republic, Shenango, Sheldon, Williams and Wilcox & Bagaley—twenty-one, which shipped ore last season, and which have as great aggregate capacity as the mines which were in operation in 1871, when the total shipments were 813,379 tons, or but 138,176 tons less than in 1872.

To these we may add the following mines which will be ready for shipments next season, but a few of them not until railroad communication is established, toward the close of the season:

Boston, Cannon, Carter & Mahan, Calhoun & Spurr, Chippewa, Crocker & Shelden, Himrod, Hematite, Keystone, Kloman, McKinney, Magnetic, Negaunee No. 4, Spurr Mountain—fourteen, which are now about ready to take ont ore to good advantage. These are all good mines, for the most part, and have an aggregate capacity of not less than 500 tons per day as they are now developed.

So, as it will be noticed from these facts, it would be hard to predicate the volume of business which may be done during the season of 1873. With fifty-one mines to work during this year, as against sixteen in 1870—an increase of two hundred per cent.—we ought to expect a corresponding increase in the amount of ore mined and shipped. That is, if 836,471 tons were shipped from sixteen mines in 1870, we ought to mine and ship—other things being equal—2,500,000 tons this year. But this is not expected. Figures are very seductive at times, and this is one of the cases where they might be made extraordinarily so. Besides, it would be folly for us to expect to supply, so soon, two-thirds or more of all the ore consumed in the country.

FOREIGN TRADE OF PHILADELPHIA.

Imports for 1872—Increase Over the Previous.

[From the Philadelphia Press, 22d.]

During the year 1872 the value of our imports was as follows:

In American vessels	$ 9,539,096
In foreign	13,680,635
Total	$23,219,731
Imported into New York and brought to Philadelphia in bond	3,084,399
Grand total of	$26,304,051

The duties received during the same time on imports were as follows:

In American vessels	$ 1,896,462
In foreign	2,257,661
On merchandise withdrawn from warehouses	2,592,689
Transported in bond	772,713
Transported in bond and withdrawn from warehouse	519,237
On goods transported from other districts	259,826
Total duties received in 1872	$ 8,625,670
Total duties received in 1871	7,758,674

The nationality of vessels entering into the port of Philadelphia during the year was:

	Number.	Tonnage.
American	489	132,256
British	346	159,728
German	49	24,166
Spanish	3	2,588
French	2	983
Dutch	5	2,180
Italian	99	10,719
Russian	15	8,551
Danish	8	742
Portuguese	14	4,990
Swedish	73	24,190
Austrian	19	5,109
Total	1,026	434,795

The Transportation Question and the Cattle Trade of Chicago.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Another phase of the transportation question is beginning to develop itself, which threatens to work a serious injury to Chicago in one of her most important branches of business. The cattle trade of the city is now in a very unhealthy condition, owing to the inability or the unwillingness of the managers of the railroad lines leading to the seaboard to furnish suitable and sufficient facilities for the shipment of cattle to the East. Sellers are compelled to look to shippers for the absorption of the bulk of the cattle which are sent to this market, and, when the shipping demand is diminished nearly one-half, as it is now, by the scarcity of cars, prices, of course, must suffer correspondingly, and the loss falls most heavily upon producers. The market has become so seriously affected that some means should be devised at once to remedy the evil, or the stock trade of the city may receive a blow from which it will take a long time to recover. Already, large numbers of cattle, which, but for this drawback, would seek our market are being forwarded [illegible] otherwise trade will be dull, as it always is when money is scarce. It is not a standard of value so much as a representative of value the country wants. It is not the money, but the productions of a country that constitute its wealth. The intrinsic value of a dollar has nothing whatever to do with the relative value between a bushel of wheat and a ton of iron.

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James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

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GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

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STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points.

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PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST

$10,000 Birmingham Market House Eight Per Cent. Bonds,

$10,000 South Pittsburgh School House Eight Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE FROM TAXES.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, January 23, 1873.

The stock and gold market shows considerable activity, the latter being very strong, under the influence of natural causes, which will doubtless carry the market much higher. We should not be surprised to see the indicator register five or six per cent. higher figures than now quoted in the course of the coming spring.

The general belief that no active syndicate operations will be carried out before the summer months adds to the strength of the premium. In stocks, Wabash shows an advance of 3 per cent. under the announcement that a $5,000,000 seven per cent. mortgage has been authorized to provide steel rails for the road and additional equipment. One million and a half will be issued this year, as steel rails cannot be provided at faster rate.

—The prospects of the St. Domingo colonization scheme and Samana Bay lease not being flattering, is given as a cause for the advance of Pacific Mail from 69 to 74¾. New York Central is comparatively higher than was the original stock at 216, at which figure it stood in 1869, so that buyers at that figure have now an opportunity to get out. It is but another illustration that if you can but hold on long enough and keep your margins good you will in the end come out all right, that in the revolution of the speculative wheel the bottom must come round to the top in due course of time.

—The heavy snow storm of the day has had a quieting effect on business, keeping all persons in doors who could afford to remain there.

—Money still works close, with a demand greater than the supply, the rates hardening to figures nearly up to December prices. The banks are meeting, however, the wants of established customers at the regular bank rates.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

	Morn.	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115	115
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¾	115¾
10-40s	112¾	112¾
New 5s	112¾	112¾
Gold	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	115
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¾
United States 10-40s	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¾
Currency Sixes	114¾

—We give the following reports of various State debts:

The funded debt of Michigan, January 1, 1869, was $5,614,675 49. Of this debt $1,538,785 71 have been paid, and the sum of $613,000 has been placed in New York for the redemption of the bonds called 6 per cent. bonds, maturing on the first day of the present month. Since January 1, 1868, $1,000,000 war bounty bonds have been issued for the payment of soldiers' bounties, under act No 83, laws of 1865, all of which have been redeemed through the sinking fund and cancelled; the virtual payment, therefore, of the bonded debt of the State in the last four years is $1,968,785 71, being an average annual reduction of interest on the funded debt within the same time amounting to $98,439 28, and the total payment of principal and interest of the funded debt amounts to $2,518,223 19, an average of $944,732 05 each year.

—The Tennessee State Comptroller's report recommends that the entire outstanding State debt, including unpaid coupons and warrants in the Treasury, the old issue of the Bank of Tennessee, and all debts except those preferred by law, be funded into one uniform series of bonds, having thirty years to run, with semi-annual interest coupons attached bearing six per cent. interest. He also recommends the passage of a law for registration of all the old State bonds in the office of Secretary of State, and changes in the system of taxation, so that all descriptions of property may be reached and the resources in the State from this source increased. The object is to place the State in a condition to resume at an early day the payment of interest upon her debt.

—The Governor of Illinois reports the debt outstanding January 8, $1,731,445 50. During four years, ending January 1, 1873, that Gen. Bates has had control of the treasury he has disbursed interest on local debts to the amount of $1,964,589 43. The total indebtedness was created under what is known as the "grab law" of 1869, and while the State is not responsible for the bonded local debt, yet it is responsible for the levy and collection of the interest, and the figures show with what fidelity the trust has been discharged. In addition to the $4,501,706 50 of the public debt paid by Gen. Bates, he has also paid as interest on the same, $708,604 76.

—The present debt of Maine is $7,187,909. If no extraordinary appropriations are made this winter, the State tax of 1873 can be reduced to five mills on the dollar, being a decrease of $170,000 from the State tax of 1872.

—The funded debt of Massachusetts has been reduced $2,660,000 during the year. The total funded debt now about $36,000,000.

—The outstanding public debt of Ohio, on November 15, 1872, was $8,888,000. The local indebtedness of the State on the first day of September, 1872, was $17,630,945 24.

—The State Treasurer of Wisconsin reports balance on hand at the close of the last fiscal year, $220,169 11. Receipts of the past year, $1,060,477 29. Disbursements, $1,060,442 39. The State debt on the 30th September, 1872, amounted to $2,292,057. The assessed valuation of property for 1872 was $220,454,875.

—The message of the Governor of Georgia shows the receipts for 1872 to be $2,101,340 81; disbursements, $1,238,502 142; public debt, $8,189,500; gold bonds 1879, due 1890, $2,858,000. The assessed valuation for 1873 will be $1,418,525; estimated receipts, $2,500,000. The valuation of State taxable property is put at $334,492,488.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

January 23, 1873.	11.20	12.30	1.20	2.30	3.30
	1.30	2.30	3.30		
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Quotes					
Western Union Tel	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Quicksilver					
Pacific Mail	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
Adams Express					
Wells, Fargo Express	49	49	49	49	49
American Express	64	64	64	64	64
United States	74	74	74	74	74
New York Central	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Erie	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Michigan Central	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Illinois Central	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	102	102	102	102	102
Chicago and Northwestern					
Do. preferred	86	86	86	86	86
Rock Island					
St. Paul	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Do. preferred	68	68	68	68	68
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97
Chicago and Alton					
Do. preferred	96	96	96	96	96
Toledo, Wabash & Western	34	34	34	34	34
Do. preferred	63	63	63	63	63
Boston, Hartford & Erie	4	4	4	4	4
Harlem	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
New Jersey Central	96	96	96	96	96
C. C. & I. C.					
Hannibal & St. Jo.	12	12	12	12	12
Atlantic Mail					
Mariposa					

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn'a Central	87
Reading	96¾
United Co's of N. J.	120¾
Oil certs	84¾
Lehigh Valley R. R. leased	91
Lehigh Valley R. R. to Central Transport'n	47¾

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 23.—Cotton quiet; low middling 18¾c. Flour stronger; extra family $7 25@7 75; fancy $9 00@9 25. Wheat firm; demand good; red and amber $1 70@1 75. Corn—Demand fair and market firm at 46c. Oats steady at 38@39c. Rye firm at 86c. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $13. Bacon—Shoulders 5½c; clear rib sides 7½; clear sides 8c. Lard 8½@9c. Bulk meats—Shoulders 5¼@5½c; clear rib sides 6¾c; clear sides 6¾@7c. Whisky lower but demand good at 87½c.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD					
No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
105	20,410	4 20	46	14,960	4 80
105	20,960	4 00	28	21,150	4 70
1	1,940	4 00	28	2,780	4 60
105	20,250	4 00	28	20,490	4 70
64	15,150	4 25	131	34,800	4 65
104	21,260	4 00	28	20,410	4 70
13	2,920	4 40	112	22,180	4 75
57	11,600	4 50	46	9,200	4 80
57	10,600	4 55	103	12,560	4 80
57	7,040	4 60	46	6,000	4 80
58	9,950	4 50	44	6,000	4 80
58	9,310	4 55	44	8,000	4 80
58	12,580	4 50	54	16,230	4 75
45	8,730	4 50	54	11,040	4 80
58	10,740	4 15	178	32,580	4 50
78	13,250	4 50	183	37,790	4 50
58	7,960	4 50	70	12,260	4 50
57	11,040	4 50	70	12,260	4 50
58	10,880	4 60	56	12,250	4 40
58	11,040	4 50	70	12,260	4 50
16	3,250	4 63	41	8,420	4 50
58	10,960	4 60	56	12,250	4 40
58	11,040	4 50	206	41,830	4 60
58	10,220	4 60	56	12,250	4 40
58	9,130	4 60	19	3,770	4 50
58	9,760	4 50	45	9,970	4 30
12	2,920	4 50	15	3,260	4 70
12	2,920	4 70	23	5,170	4 70
58	12,310	4 60	13	2,920	4 70

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD					
No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
15	18,000	5 50	14	2,800	5 00
17	18,880	5 50	14	18,920	5 50
17	2,300	5 50	14	18,920	5 50
16	21,400	6 00	31	3,100	4 60
16	2,200	5 50	6	1,000	4 60
16	1,200	7 12½	6	9,170	5 12
16	2,400	5 50	14	18,920	5 50
16	1,600	5 00	1	4,210	5 00
2	1,000	5 50	1	1,000	4 75

HENRY ERISMAN BOUGHT					
Fine Wool.			Coarse Wool.		
359	27,720	6 35	363	28,830	5 65
134	10,570	6 35	82	6,210	5 70
173	13,700	6 35	83	6,600	5 60
41	3,460	6 00	207	17,219	5 75
21	1,720	6 25	144	11,790	5 60
177	16,422	6 75	168	16,140	5 60
175	16,800	6 25	124	11,780	5 60
66	5,370	6 25	148	9,410	5 70
66	5,460	6 50	72	6,120	5 60
186	18,190	6 80	178	17,370	6 35
186	18,130	6 50	178	17,370	6 35
207	21,240	7 00	141	9,830	5 50
10	1,400	7 00	141	9,830	5 50
168	14,960	6 50	184	14,820	5 50
168	17,300	6 50	184	14,820	5 50
168	8,720	6 50	182	16,230	5 60
168	8,720	6 50	182	16,060	5 60
87	9,010	7 12	171	15,840	6 00
153	14,400	6 50	89	7,920	5 50

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 24, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market was firmer. The bottom seems to have been reached on Wednesday, and we may look for a steady advance. Parkers opened yesterday at $7 20 per barrel; spot February $7 25. For prices at the leading points see our dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was firm here at an advance; quoted at works free on cars, at 17¾c; Philadelphia nominal, etc.

OIL BARRELS

Market very firm; stocks very light. City $1 95; country $1 90. Oil men are expecting receipts by river.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, January 23.—The *Courier* says: The market was better to-day every point. Oil upon the road there was a gradual advance, until at the close $2 15 was offered. There was considerable inquiry. The market closed active. Sales:

500 bbls upper road, spot	$2 10
1,000 bbls p.c., 1st 6 months, at	2 25
1,000 bbls spot	2 12½
1,000 bbls, a call, sellers 1st 6 months	3 00
500 bbls spot, or inclined lower but trade is active at the prices, and it looks as if all the stock on the market would change hands.	

Hulls.

The number of hull on sale to-day is fair. Dealers report trade for thee grade bad, and selling lower than any other class of cattle. Some sellers report a decline of $1 per 100 since last week.

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $7 00 to $7 25; extra 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 75; prime 1,200 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 00 to $6 25; prime 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 25 to $5 75; fair 1,000 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $4 50 to $5 00; common $4 00; bulls $2 50 to $3 50.

Hogs.

The run of hogs since our last report has been fair. On Friday and Saturday last week the receipts, were light and the the market became firmer, though no quotable advance was made. On Monday, while the receipts were fair, the demand was in the excess, and prices advanced a shade, trade closing in the evening firm. On Tuesday the market ruled good, and sales of prime and extra Philadelphia sold up to $4 75, the highest figures ruling for some time. On Wednesday the demand was lighter, and prices declined about 10c, per hundred lbs. Trade ruled dull and sluggish all day, and the market closed in the evening weak and inclined lower.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia $4 50 to $4 65; prime do $4 45 to $4 50; prime Yorkers $4 40 to $4 50; prime light pigs $4 50 to $4 60.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep since our last have been liberal. The market has ruled even and steady during the past week and in prices there have been no change. The quality of the sheep offering is good, and buyers have no difficulty in getting droves fine enough to meet their views, providing they pay the prices. By referring to the sales below it will be seen that the prices are considerably higher than one month ago. It is the opinion of dealers that the market can be some will rule steady, with prices as high or higher than at present.

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $6 75; extra 100 lbs, open wool, $6 00; extra 85 lbs, fine wool, $6 25 to $6 50; do 90 lbs, fine wool, $6 00 to $6 25; prime 85 lbs, fine wool, $5 75 to $6 00.

Cattle.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
32	28,140	28	20	21,570	3 40
36	29,190	3 70	41	2,810	3 60
16	17,560	3 50	14	11,150	3 75
17	15,170	3 25	14	14,350	3 75
6	5,420	5 00	4	4,260	3 75
6	2,960	4 50	4	10,560	3 25
35	40,880	5 50	8	9,440	5 00
4	4,500	5 12½	4	2,940	3 75
7	2,830	4 75	3	3,710	3 25
19	16,260	4 75	3	2,940	3 75
3	3,850	6 25	9	lump	4 75
17	20,740	6 00	3	4,200	4 50
13	18,140	6 00	19	21,500	5 25
34	40,270	6 00	7	7,350	5 25

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

15	18,000	5 50	14	2,800	5 00
17	18,880	5 50	14	18,920	5 50
17	2,300	5 50	14	18,920	5 50
16	21,400	6 00	31	3,100	4 60
16	2,200	5 50	6	1,000	4 60
16	1,200	7 12½	6	9,170	5 12
16	2,400	5 50	14	18,920	5 50
16	1,600	5 00	1	4,210	5 00
2	1,000	5 50	1	1,000	4 75

BARLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

47	18,280	5 60	17	22,620	6 12
9	8,620	5 05	6	8,300	6 00
17	1,060	3 50	16	17,300	5 40
17	16,770	5 50	20	21,761	5 75
10	10,180	5 00	1	1,560	5 00

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

54	61,240	5 50	18	19,430	5 75
1	1,170	2 50	20	19,720	4 75
17	13,940	5 62½	20	19,720	5 50
2	2,150	5 50	21	20,310	4 00
22	21,070	5 50	20	19,170	5 25
18	21,250	5 75	5	3,200	4 00
18	19,150	5 75	5	4,160	5 00
17	19,150	5 75	74	41,980	5 40
2	2,000	5 50	2	1,110	5 00
1	1,010	5 25	15	18,820	5 75
14	16,040	5 75	20	19,720	5 50

ORR, WILLIAMS & LOUGHREY SOLD

17	19,320	5 50	18	17,310	4 50
20	19,120	5 50	18	17,310	4 50
2	2,850	5 75	2	2,000	5 00
20	19,190	5 50	20	21,020	4 00
1	1,000	5 00	1	1,000	5 00

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

11	12,960	5 75	34	39,030	5 60
1	1,000	5 00	2	2,030	5 00
3 @ head		33 00	1	1,000	5 50
20	19,860	5 00	97	117,840	5 50
10	9,610	6 12½	1	1,070	4 00
3	4,030	4 00	13	14,500	4 25
1	1,100	3 87½	17	17,370	5 50
1	1,170	4 00	17	17,370	5 50
1	700	4 00	2	1,720	4 00
17	16,200	4 10	2	1,720	4 00
1	1,010	5 25	18	18,510	4 25
18	17,940	5 50	18	17,580	4 25
1	11,500	5 50	6	2,310	4 00
34	39,250	5 40	2	2,030	5 00
18	19,880	4 00	18	20,110	5 30
18	19,110	5 50	18	18,750	5 80
18	19,110	5 50	18	18,750	5 80

Hogs.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
105	20,410	4 20	46	14,960	4 80
105	20,960	4 00	28	21,150	4 70
1	1,940	4 00	28	2,780	4 60
105	20,250	4 00	28	20,490	4 70
64	15,150	4 25	131	34,800	4 65
104	21,260	4 00	28	20,410	4 70
13	2,920	4 40	112	22,180	4 75
57	11,600	4 50	46	9,200	4 80
57	10,600	4 55	103	12,560	4 80
57	7,040	4 60	46	6,000	4 80
58	9,950	4 50	44	6,000	4 80
58	9,310	4 55	44	8,000	4 80
58	12,580	4 50	54	16,230	4 75
45	8,730	4 50	54	11,040	4 80
58	10,740	4 15	178	32,580	4 50
78	13,250	4 50	183	37,790	4 50
58	7,960	4 50	70	12,260	4 50
57	11,040	4 50	70	12,260	4 50
58	10,880	4 60	56	12,250	4 40
58	11,040	4 50	70	12,260	4 50
16	3,250	4 63	41	8,420	4 50
58	10,960	4 60	56	12,250	4 40
58	11,040	4 50	206	41,830	4 60
58	10,220	4 60	56	12,250	4 40
58	9,130	4 60	19	3,770	4 50
58	9,760	4 50	45	9,970	4 30
12	2,920	4 50	15	3,260	4 70
12	2,920	4 70	23	5,170	4 70
58	12,310	4 60	13	2,920	4 70

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

56	7,480	4 50	19	22,150	4 15
15	8,410	4 50	49	12,990	4 50
34	14,230	4 10	58	17,420	4 10
34	22,230	4 10	58	17,420	4 10
34	20,980	4 50	295	88,160	4 50
34	19,310	4 50	295	88,160	4 50
256	69,340	4 15	57	18,810	4 25
42	9,820	4 50	21	5,880	4 50
57	24,710	4 50	96	24,100	4 50
17	6,940	4 50	96	17,050	4 50
14	2,150	4 50	50	11,420	4 40
58	24,960	4 20	98	24,430	4 50
271	58,760	4 30	98	24,430	4 50
39	9,800	4 65	52	12,750	4 50
19	4,470	4 50	52	12,750	4 50
57	5,850	6 25	9	lump	4 75
19	20,740	6 00	3	4,200	4 50
13	18,140	6 00	19	21,500	5 25
34	40,270	6 00	7	7,350	5 25

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

147	18,850	5 60	54	7,210	4 20
7	2,980	4 40	8	2,270	4 40
3	3,640	4 15	8	2,250	3 95
7	1,860	4 30	6	2,650	4 25
1	760	4 25	64	10,860	4 50
107	25,080	4 80	27	6,750	4 65
73	18,110	4 62	76	19,150	4 55

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, & CO. SOLD

43	4,460	4 40	57	12,820	4 30
10	2,340	4 25	111	21,780	4 35
10	2,070	4 25	94	21,160	4 45
39	8,460	4 50	51	12,240	4 45
39	10,040	4 40	51	8,606	4 20
119	24,760	4 30	40	10,480	4 50
84	12,280	4 15	51	14,100	4 30
83	16,480	4 25	51	18,850	4 30
120	26,760	4 15	51	21,800	4 30
121	24,040	4 30	63	14,900	4 20
8	23,780	4 50	51	6,600	4 50
18	8,160	4 50	25	6,860	4 50
18	8,160	4 50	25	6,860	4 50
47	13,060	4 50	17	1,260	4 30
47	13,060	4 50	17	10,580	4 30
155	32,130	4 40	18	1,260	4 30
155	16,810	4 50	18	9,010	4 45
17	3,500	4 50	50	9,050	4 40
17	12,560	4 40	50	22,920	4 30
17	21,120	4 40	76	16,660	4 50
17	21,120	4 40	54	12,040	4 40
169	21,250	4 40	54	12,040	4 40
2	2,430	3 50	15	2,967	4 30
17	21,650	4 40	76	16,660	4 50
17	13,040	4 30	15	2,710	4 50
83	12,240	4 50	18	4,000	4 50
83	13,650	4 50	7	2,150	4 30
83	11,150	4 50	7	1,250	4 30
17	9,990	4 50	80	10,620	4 65
17	9,990	4 50	80	10,620	4 65
17	20,780	4 60	98	21,220	4 50

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

49	14,950	4 00	87	19,000	4 70
81	22,950	4 50	185	46,420	4 50
81	23,050	4 50	75	14,000	4 50
81	23,050	4 50	75	14,000	4 50
173	39,870	4 50	185	37,170	4 50
27	21,840	4 60	23	5,380	4 15
17	2,800	4 60	23	5,380	4 15
162	38,050	4 10	24	12,120	4 60
18	4,060	4 50	54	10,800	4 60
18	4,060	3 50	54	10,800	4 60
18	10,600	4 60	54	11,040	4 45
18	6,490	4 50	3	1,020	4 35
16	17,220	4 50	54	10,800	4 60
18	27,340	4 45	98	12,060	4 50
18	12,050	4 50	98	12,060	4 50

ORR, WILLIAMS & LOUGHREY SOLD

147	36,410	4 50	84	13,440	4 45
63	11,710	4 50	84	12,760	4 45
63	11,520	4 20	42	11,580	4 45
78	17,620	4 35	92	23,040	4 45
213	47,240	4 50	92	11,500	4 50
13	3,250	4 15	50	9,320	4 50
18	20,280	4 60	72	10,350	4 60
18	11,500	4 75	25	11,250	4 65
12	2,760	4 50	84		

H. G. IMHOFF & CO. BOUGHT

49	12,960	4 50	84	27,330	4 45
49	12,960	4 50	42	12,960	4 45
20	5,460	4 50	54	24,800	4 50
84	12,240	4 50	42	11,040	4 45
23	5,780	4 40	60	16,660	4 50
84	19,250	4 50	42	24,100	4 50
20	24,925	4 55	55	13,220	4 55
57	11,040	4 50	70	12,260	4 50
18	4,060	4 50	56	12,250	4 40
18	4,060	4 50	56	12,250	4 40
18	10,600	4 60	56	12,250	4 40
18	6,490	4 50	3	1,020	4 35
16	17,220	4 50	54	10,800	4 60
18	27,340	4 45	98	12,060	4 50
18	12,050	4 50	98	12,060	4 50

Sheep.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
49	4,900	4 00	46	4,600	4 00
49	5,250	4 00	197	19,040	5 15
49	4,900	4 00	44	4,630	4 00
49	4,900	6 12½	44	6,900	4 50
49	4,900	5 50	44	14,850	5 65

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

18	18,180	7 00	10		
17	7,840	6 50	14	1,000	6 50
17	12,750	5 50	73	13,880	5 25
17	1,700	6 50	15	1,500	6 50

Hogs.

The market has displayed less activity the past two or three days than the week previous, but it is always a notable fact that but little business is transacted in the early part of the week. Prices, however, are very firm. There continues a fair inquiry, but nothing compared to what was anticipated, caused no doubt by the continued tight money market. Manufacturers, too, complain of the dull and unsatisfactory business for the month, and maintain that it is difficult to get a new dollar back for an old one. The trade in Boston and Philadelphia is fairly active, and firm prices rule. The receipts for the week ending to-day amounted to about 21 coal 19; 20,000 lbs fall Texas at 31½c; 4,000 lbs black dos at 24a25c; 5,000 lbs tub washed at 42@43c; 1,000 lbs Buenos Ayres at 42c; 2,000 lbs Canada pulled at 21a22c; 25 bales Cape, 3,000 lbs washed foreign, 10 bags super pulled, and 3a do combing, on private terms.—*Shipping List.*

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 23.—Cattle—Receipts 35 cars making 1,750 head since Saturday, against 5,350 head same time last week; quality poor and trade inactive, but prices 5@c higher; all sold; 1,000 head left unsold. Sales: 1 car Missouri 6 cwt, sold at 10½c; 16 cars 94 cwt, 4 cars Illinois, 7 cwt, 13½c; 9 cars Missouri, 7 cwt, 11 cars Illinois, 7 cwt, 13½c; 9 cars Missouri, 7 cwt, 11 cars and drovers, 7 cwt, 13½c; 8 cars, 13½c, 58 lbs 5 cwt.

Sheep—Receipts to-day 4,200 head, completing 18,850 head thus far, against 16,250 head same time

THE VERY LATEST.

ANOTHER GREAT SNOW STORM

With Furious Northeast Wind.

Ten and Twelve Inches on a Level at Chicago and Other Points.

Interruption of Railroad Travel.

CHICAGO, January 23.—The terrible snow storm which commenced here early this morning continued all day and until ten o'clock tonight with unabated violence. Snow has fallen to a depth of probably ten inches on a level, but a furious northeast wind has drifted it so that it is difficult to tell the exact depth. At this hour, 10:30, the snow has about ceased and the wind is abating in violence. No trains have left this city on any of the railroads tonight, and hundreds of business men living in the suburban villages are snowbound in the city. The street railroads have run a limited number of cars all day, with four horses to each.

Reports from the South and Southwest, East and West, show that the storm has been even more severe in those directions than here, but the storm appears to have extended a comparatively short distance north and north west. On the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad the snow is reported not heavy beyond Oshkosh, and though no trains left here to-night on that road, trains are running between Oshkosh and Fort Howard. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Road reports no snow one hundred miles west of Milwaukee. Burlington and Keokuk, Iowa, report snowing heavily all day and drifting badly; trains on all the roads are abandoned. Omaha reports the weather cold and windy, but clear. There is no snow on the Illinois Central road. The storm extends from Chicago to Cairo. The snow is ten to twelve inches and drifting badly. Along the line of the Michigan Southern Road trains are reported moving, but the snow is deep and drifting badly. Along the line of the Michigan Central the storm extended beyond Jackson, at which point the snow is reported one foot on a level.

Throughout Central Illinois the storm has raged for thirty hours, and all the roads are blocked. No trains have arrived at or left Springfield since this morning on any road, and the snow lies fifteen inches deep. Jacksonville, Illinois, reports a similar condition of affairs. A train on the Southwestern Road is snow bound and completely buried some miles from Jacksonville. At Peoria the storm raged with terrible fury; trains on all roads are abandoned. Several trains on the Toledo, Peoria and Wabash Road are snow bound at Fairburg.

Fortunately the cold has not been at all severe, the thermometer here standing at two degrees above zero all day. The amount of suffering from the storm is not likely to be great.

MILWAUKEE, January 23.—The storm is still raging here and West to the Mississippi river, but does not extend into Minnesota yet. No trains will leave here for the West to-night and trains on the roads are considerably delayed.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, January 23, 1873.—The storm is very slight through Northern and Eastern Iowa. On the Iowa division of the Illinois Central the snow drifted considerably. Trains are badly delayed. Trains on the Dixon Air Line, Illinois Central and Chicago and Iowa Central Railroad are abandoned on account of the heavy drifts. The storm is reported to be very severe throughout Illinois, where the snow has already fallen to the depth of a foot on the level, and drifting badly. No Eastern trains are permitted to start, and none have arrived on account of the heavy snow. The weather here to-night clearing up and wind abating.

PEORIA, January 23.—Snow has been falling steadily since an early hour this morning, with a strong northeast wind. Snow drifted badly to-night, and the freight trains have been taken off all the roads leading out of this city, except the Chicago and Rock Island. The evening train on the Chicago and Rock Island road, which left this city, was compelled to return.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., January 23.—A driving northwest snow storm began last night in this city and on the western shore of the State, and now seems to be growing more furious, with a prospect of continuance all night. Mail trains on all roads are several hours late, and on some roads abandoned for to-night and cancelled for to-morrow. The snow is drifting before the strong wind and the blockade threatens to be the worst had this winter.

NEW YORK, January 23.—A heavy snow storm, accompanied by high wind, commenced here about four P. M. and continued until midnight.

CASUALTIES.

Six Men Drowned in the Ice.

EVANSVILLE, IND., January 23.—About dark last night six men attempted to cross the river in a skiff, coming apparently from Green river. When opposite this city their skiff got into the floating ice and was capsized. They all struck head-to shout for help, crying that they were freezing to death, but none of the steamers or other craft in the vicinity could get to them, and their voices ceased in a few minutes. The weather is very cold and stormy.

The Missouri Senatorial Bribery Investigation—Further Evidence

ST. LOUIS, January 23.—In the Senatorial bribery investigation at Jefferson City to-day it was in evidence that General Dorris offered to loan W. G. Pope, member from Wright county, money to be paid when he became President of the United States. W. H. Wilson, of Kansas City, offered to loan Pope two hundred dollars for every Phelps vote he turned for Dorris. Pope declined, and told Phelps, for whom he was working, of the transaction, to put him on his guard. Subsequently Wilson agreed to give Pope and C. H. Morgan, of Benton county, one thousand dollars each, and one hundred dollars for each vote transferred from Phelps to Dorris. Pope was also informed that a note had been sent to him from Mr. Cravens, a friend of Phelps, containing an offer from Dorris of ten thousand dollars, and turn the Phelps vote for Blair. Cravens and Edwards confirmed this statement, and said Dorris authorized the offer. All these things were told to Phelps, so that should Dorris develop any strength in the caucus they could be sprung on him. Morgan corroborated Pope's testimony, and Col. McAfee, Governor Phelps's leading friend, corroborated the statements of both Pope and Morgan. Col. Colbey, of St. Louis, testified that Edens, ex-member from Mississippi county, told him there were dead loads of money in Jefferson City in the Dorris interest, the offer to members was $300 down and $200 after the election. Edens also said he had himself received some of Bogy's money and was to get $500 after the election; that he had paid six members $250 each to vote for Bogy; that Bogy's friends were ready for getting voters that he was working in the interest of Bogy, and that Dorris was to pay him. Dorris told Colby that he had twenty-five thousand dollars to secure his own election. Mr. Wm. Wilson testified that General Dorris, to whom he was a stranger, loaned him $1,700 without taking any obligation for it. He did not attempt to influence votes for Dorris, but used the money for a private purpose; didn't know why Dorris loaned him the money, nor did he have any understanding with him that he should aid him in securing the Senatorship.

A resolution passed the Senate to appoint a committee to inquire whether the present State Constitution, known as the Drake Constitution, was adopted by a majority of the voters in 1865. The inquiry involves the counting of the vote by the then Secretary of State, Rodman.

Florida United States Senator.

TALLAHASSE, FLORIDA, January 23.—Two ballots were taken in joint assembly for United States Senator to-day. Ex-Governor Walker, Liberal, received thirty-two votes—no election, thirty-nine being necessary to a choice. Governor Hart came out to-day for H. Bisbee, Jr., of N. M. Randall, and threatens all Republicans who vote for Conover with the loss of Executive favor. The Governor says it would be a serious calamity to elect a Republican to the United States Senate by Democratic votes.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Governor and Senator elect Oglesby, of Illinois, resigned the former office yesterday.

Hon. William Cassiday, of the Albany *Argus*, died yesterday morning. He was Secretary of the Democratic State Committee.

Governor Oglesby resigned his office as Governor of Illinois yesterday, and Lieutenant-Governor Breckinridge was sworn into office as his successor.

The severest snow storm of the season occurred at St. Louis yesterday, and still continues. The snow lies six inches on a level.

In the Arkansas Lower House the Senate memorial to Congress asking the passage of a civil rights bill was passed by a strict party vote yesterday.

Snow fell yesterday in Indianapolis to the depth of twelve inches, and railroad trains on all the roads are delayed.

A terrible snow and wind storm commenced at Milwaukee about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, with a prospect of continuing all night. Reports from the State of Mississippi indicate another cold snap. At Wincona a storm is brewing and weather cold. At McGregor cloudy, snowing and blowing.

Henry Raphael Denins, aged eighty-six and a resident of New Orleans for sixty-eight years and one of the oldest members of the bar, died yesterday.

In the Ohio Senate, yesterday morning, after a long discussion, the Senate bill to perfect and extend the powers under the Baezel Railroad bill was passed—yeas 22, nays 11.

Private advices to Cincinnati from Frankfort, Ky., state that the House has passed the bill repealing the one cent tax clause of the recent Jefferson county road charter.

An effort to repeal the lottery clause of the Public Library of Kentucky after the next drawing was made in the Kentucky State Senate yesterday, and after a full debate, was defeated by a very decisive vote, twenty to ten.

At midnight Wednesday night a fire occurred at Duvall Bluff, Arkansas, destroying the Western Union Telegraph office, railroad office and several stores.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, January 23, 1873, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England falling barometer, fresh to brisk and very brisk northeasterly to southeasterly winds and snow. For Middle States falling barometer, fresh to brisk and very brisk easterly and southeasterly winds and snow, except for southern portion rain, the winds gradually veering to southerly and westerly.

The Louisiana Supreme Court yesterday rendered a decision on the Returning Board contest in favor of the Lynch-Hawkins Board; Ludling, Tallioferro and Howell concuring, Wylie and Kennan dissented.

THE PLAGUE.

Its Recent Ravages in the East.

[From the Boston Globe.]

The London *Times* of the 1st inst contains an interesting account of the ravages of this pestilence during the past few years in Persian Kurdistan, together with the conclusions of the trans-Caucasian commission as to its origin. As the plague was a visitor to Europe long before the cholera was known, and it has never ceased to appear from time to time in its ancient seats, any new light thrown upon its origin and mode of transmission is of *especial* interest and importance. As the *dwell* pestilence afflicted some parts of the Neapolitan dominions as late as 1815 and 1816, as Moscow suffered from it in 1771 and 1772, and Marseilles in 1720, it is a matter of congratulation that there has been *such* an improvement in the sanitary *condition* of the great centers of European population as to make its prevalence almost impossible, although the introduction of railways into Asia may expose regions hitherto wholly exempt from it to its influence. To this respect, however, we have much more to dread from cholera than from the celebrated "black death," which, now recognized as the oriental plague, ravaged all Europe during the fourteenth century. A report made to the French academy, in 1846, says that the countries where the plague still originates are, in the first place, Egypt, afterward Syria and the two Turkeys. It adds that the probability is, however, that the plague may be developed without importation in the regencies of Tripoli, Tunis, and in the empire of Morocco.

Eastern Europe, however, was disquieted towards the close of 1871 and during 1872 by the near approach of the plague to its borders. Its ravages occurred in the wild mountainous districts close to the Turco-Persian frontier, and not far distant from the trans-Caucasian border. There was at one period a belief that the Ottoman provinces in Asia Minor were seriously endangered by the disease, and anxiety was felt for the safety of Caucasian provinces of the Russian empire, and in view of the rapidity of communication now existing between the Russo-Persian frontier and the Russian ports of the Black sea, even for those of South Russia. The fact that a terrible famine prevailed throughout Persia naturally increased the alarm, for famine is frequently the precursor or accompaniment of the plague, and the last great outbreak of the pestilence in Asia Minor was in connection with the ravages of an appalling famine. Starvation is the cause of plague as well as of typhus, and there was no reason to doubt that one of these maladies would result from the extreme destitution existing in Persia.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

A Mother and Daughter Starved and Frozen to Death in Mercer County, Ill.

[From the Aledo (Ill.) Record, January 16th.]

Our readers will be shocked to hear that a case of starvation and death has occurred in our own county; but such is the fact. Mr. Franklin Martin, of this place, informs us that a family by the name of Williams, consisting of man and wife, son and daughter, who had been living in the county for a number of years, have lately been living in a small house on the premises of Thomas Church, near Edwards river, in New Boston township. The house in which they resided was a small one, having but one opening for a window, and that being left entirely open, without anything to keep out the storm. In this house the family have been living for some time in a most destitute condition. On Thursday night of last week Mrs. Adams died of cold and starvation, and on Friday night her daughter died also. When Mrs. Adams died the corpse was in a nude condition, and worse still, there was not a stitch of wearing apparel to be found in the house to cover her helpless form. The family had no bed-clothes whatever, all their bedding being two straw beds, and it is supposed the whole family slept between those. During the coldest weather we recently had Mr. Adams kept fire up the most of the night, but finally fell asleep, his fire went out, and he was considerably frozen. The daughter, Mrs. Adams, in his son were both considerably frozen, and on Sunday last were taken to the county farm.

It was on Monday last that we were informed of the above facts, but while the family were dying during the night, but in the morning, when the family tried to wake her, it was found her eyes were closed in the sleep of death. Another incredible fact which a horrible affair could occur in our very midst, where there is such an abundance of all the necessaries of life; and that in 1771 and 1772, and Marseilles no. 1720, it is matter of congratulation that there has been *such* an improvement in the sanitary *condition* of the great centers of European population as to make its prevalence almost impossible, although the introduction of railways into Asia may expose regions hitherto wholly exempt from it to its influence. To this respect, however, we have much more to dread from cholera than from the celebrated "black death," which, now recognized as the oriental plague, ravaged all Europe during the fourteenth century. A report made to the French academy, in 1846, says that the countries where the plague still originates are, in the first place, Egypt, afterward Syria and the two Turkeys. It adds that the probability is, however, that the plague may be developed without importation in the regencies of Tripoli, Tunis, and in the empire of Morocco.

THE QUINCY LEAD MINES.

A Vein of Lead Ore Over Four Feet Thick.

[From the Quincy (Ill.) Whig.]

We have more than once alluded to the work in progress near Curtis's distillery, in the southern suburbs of this city, of sinking a shaft to the lead veins in that vicinity, and we herewith give some interesting facts relative to the discoveries made, and what is proposed to be done.

It will be remembered that Messrs. Becraft, Gillham & Co. commenced boring at the place indicated some time last summer, with the following result: At 152 feet from the surface they struck a small deposit of coal, just above the first soap stone; at 385 feet from the surface they found a vein of lead ore four feet two inches in thickness; seven feet below this another vein eighteen inches thick, and fourteen feet below this they bored ten inches into another deposit of lead, and then determined to sink a shaft, though they are confident of finding a second vein of coal at no great distance from where they stopped boring.

From 152 feet below the surface *of the* first lead ore they found soap stone and *shale*; just above the first vein of lead was pipe clay and black jack, and below *it* was yellow ochre, which was also found above and below the second vein.

The *depth* of the bore is now 406 feet, and the *shaft*—which is seven by twelve—has been *sunked* to the depth of 143 feet, through nine *feet* of soil and the balance hard rock. The cost of the work up to date, including everything excepting the time of the owners, is $11,000. The estimated cost of completing the shaft to a depth of 406 feet from the surface is from $5,000 to $6,000, including curbing, and the time to accomplish the same from ninety to one hundred and twenty days. At the time when they stopped work they were making two feet per day in hard rock, and can easily make from three to four feet per day in the present material below. This work cost them about $200 per week, including powder, coal and incidentals, and they worked sixteen men, running three eight-hour shifts.

STATE NEWS.

Charles H. Fritz, Esq., a member of the Reading Board of Health, died on Tuesday, of small-pox. He was for many years connected with the *Adler*, a German newspaper in that city, and in 1868 was elected County Treasurer. He was sixty years old.

Two citizens of Allentown are wasting their time in endeavors to discover a perpetual motion.

The prohibitionists of Lancaster county intend to make a determined effort to carry the March elections against granting license in that county, outside of the city. The city will decide the question for itself at the election in October. The result in the county is in no way dependent on the city.

William Akin, aged eighteen—old enough to know better—attempted to kindle a fire in a shanty in Bruin, Butler county, with coal oil, and was burned to death.

Some ten or twelve years ago the people of Catharine township, Blair county, banished the sale of intoxicating liquors from their midst, since which time they have not had a Commonwealth case in Court, or required the services of a Constable.

A German and an Irishman, Adam Buchbarger and Patrick McLaughlin, employed at the Hollidaysburg coke pits, quarreled and fought about a shovel, and the former received very serious wounds from the implement, in the hands of the latter.

William P. Kaiser, a boy of fifteen, ran away from his home in Brookville, a few months ago, and took up his residence with Frederick Carden, near Clearfield. Last Friday Mr. Carden received a newspaper containing an advertisement from the boy's father, warning all parties against harboring the runaway. Mr. Carden, Adams, immediately had to cast a gloom over his spirits. He left the house shortly after, and on search being made for him, his body was found in the stable, suspended by a rope from the manger. He was entirely extinct. That one so young should resort to suicide is remarkable.

The landlords of Brookville threaten to raise the price of board, lodging and horse feed, if the people of Jefferson county vote against granting license on the fourth day of February next.

An attempt was made in Lancaster, on Wednesday, to kill a young man named Henry Bitner, by an unknown person. Bitner entered the stable on his father's premises, when an unknown man, concealing himself, assaulted him with a knife, inflicting wounds on his head and one hand, and then knocking him down. The would-be-assassin escaped.

The temperance men of Washington county will hold a convention on the 17th prox.

In an attempt to eject a drunken colored man from a bar-room in Waynesburg, he was knocked down and had his leg broken in the fall.

The Emporium *Independent* concludes, from all that can be learned, that the amount of logs and timber put in this winter will be much less than was calculated on in November. The disease among the horses, deep snow and the break-up last week, all conspire against the lumber jobbers, and the spring stock will in consequence be very light.

Mrs. Sarah McCord Cake, one of the oldest ladies in Northumberland county, died on Monday. She left a large family. Hon. Joseph W. Cake, late Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, and General Henry L. Cake, late Representative in Congress from Schuylkill, are children of the deceased.

The Pennsylvania Canal Company have two hundred and sixty-nine men employed in putting the dam and locks at Northumberland. The work will not be completed until some time in May next.

By the vote cast in Bradford county, last Friday, it was decided by a majority of between three and four thousand, that no licenses would be given in that county for the next three years.

There is talk of building a new furnace at Mansfield next summer capable of turning out forty tons of pig iron per day.

A little son of Alexander Mitchell, of Indiana, died last Saturday, from the effects of a kick in the stomach administered by a school mate on the day previous.

Bedford paper says: Mr. William Todd, a highly respected citizen of Bedford township, died last Saturday, in his eighty-fourth year. He had been quite feeble for several months. At the last election he expressed a desire to vote, as he had not missed an election for over fifty years. His nephew, a son of Mr. John Todd, brought him to the polls in a carriage, and after handing his ticket in at the window he remarked to some friends that that was his last ballot.

OHIO NEWS.

The Catawba grape-vines in the vicinity of Sandusky are said to have been badly injured by the recent severe weather.

Rev. William Morley Punshon is announced to lecture in Toledo next Tuesday evening.

A cheese manufacturing company has been organized at Richmond, Ashtabula county, with $2,000 capital stock, divided into forty shares.

Springfield is to have another newspaper, the *Clipper*, published every Saturday, by W. H. Gribble, late of the *Advertiser*.

The citizens of Logan have raised a bonus of $25,000 for a stone-coal iron furnace to be built in the place. The balance is to be furnished by foreign capitalists.

Chillicothe's total bonded and current debt is $39,000.

Fairport, Lake county, has had a big flood owing to the breaking up of Grand river. The water never rose so high in the village before. The lower stories of a number of dwellings were submerged and the occupants taken away in boats. At the only mercantile establishment in the place the water was over the top of the counter. The old schooner Citizen was carried across the river and deposited in the mud on the other side. The Asa Childs was carried out into the lake. Fishing boats were lifted up over the docks and landed among the warehouses. A quantity of lumber belonging to Messrs. Hemin way & Garfield, was carried from its foundation and deposited along the beach. Several of the dwellings along the bank for the harbor work was carried out into the lake, and two others were lifted over the piles and landed on the sand. The receding water left the streets completely blocked with huge masses.

The wife of the Hon. E. D. Keck, Member of Congress from the Toledo District, died at Washington on Monday. Her remains are to be taken to Perrysburgh for interment.

John Forney, of Jefferson township, Montgomery county, is in jail at Dayton, on a charge of committing a rape on the person of his adopted daughter, aged fifteen years.

Colonel James E. Stewart, of the *Republic* Printing Company of Springfield, has been appointed Consul at Bordeaux, France.

Youngstown wishes the State Legislature to establish a Superior Court in that city, to have concurrent jurisdiction with the county common pleas.

Mr. Stephen M. Brewster, a well known citizen of Massilon, fell dead a few days ago.

A paper mill is the last new project in Fremont.

A niece of the late Secretary Seward, recently married, resides in Akron.

The courts in Ohio granted one thousand and twenty-six divorces last year.

The repairs of the Presbyterian church at New Philadelphia are expected to be finished in time for dedication on the first Sunday in February.

Another melancholy victim of tobacco. He lives near Dayton, is eighty-two years old, and has just celebrated his fifty-third wedding anniversary. He chews vigorously and has never been sick a day in his life.

It is a fact not generally known, perhaps, that the young State of Nevada legalizes gambling, and exacts a license from card-sharpers and swindlers. It is officially stated in a late State document that the Treasury of the State is annually enriched by about $15,000 from the granting of gamblers licenses. Efforts are now being made for a reform in the matter by procuring legislation to make gambling illegal, and there is a strong probability of that ere case will come up for trial in due time.

LIVING BY RULE.

An Eccentric American Who Died While Trying to Live for Eight Shillings and Sixpence a Week.

Alexander Roberts, born in Detroit seventy-two years ago, died the other day in Leeds, England. His father took him to England when but a boy, and soon after set him up in business, with the positive injunction never to spend more than eight shillings and sixpence a week. Roberts adhered closely to his instructions from that time to his death. He construed the rule to involve the rent of his store and so in a little while, when increasing business made him enlarge his store, he gave up any outside home and lived and slept there. As rents rose and his business, second-hand clothes selling, increased, he had to cut down his food expenses still lower, and to move into narrower quarters. This he did time and again until at the close of last summer he was nearly starved to death. His acquaintances finally one day found him prostrated entirely by the overwhelming filth of his narrow home and the lack of all nourishing food. They persuaded him to buy some medicine, but when he got it, it only gave him an appetite. He could not afford to buy any food after paying for the medicine, so he wandered out to a horsechestnut tree and filled himself with its luscious fruit. He returned to his shanty and died there. This is the brief story. He was reputed to be worth at least $500,000, but his early vow was kept to the end, and so long as he existed it was never at a greater expense than eight shillings and sixpence a week. His instructions were to live for that sum, and he thought he obeyed. Yet living for that sum caused his death, and it becomes a question for the legends whether the man did not by dying disobey orders. But what will be of more interest to the unwise is the fact that Roberts has left no heirs, except such claims as can be advanced by a natural son who is somewhere in America. Have we not a "claimant" among us?

Party Documents in the Late Campaign.

Some very interesting figures of the recent campaign are furnished by the Boston *Globe*. The number of documents distributed by the Republican Congressional Committee was 13,196,200. Some of the documents were printed in six languages, the English, German, Scandinavian, French, Welsh and Polish. They were distributed as follows: To Alabama, 190,068; Arkansas, 125,435; California, 92,319; Connecticut, 237,874; District of Columbia, 81,480; Delaware, 62,035; Georgia, 603,620; Florida, 62,238; Illinois, 821,086; Indiana, 799,871; Iowa, 223,605; Kansas, 230,261; Kentucky, 428,363; Louisiana, 224,895; Massachusetts, 1,149,849; Maine, 261,483; Maryland, 1,053; Michigan, 293,978; Minnesota, 224,122; Mississippi, 180,546; Missouri, 125,028; Nebraska, 107,208. North Carolina, 1,110,321 (including 600,000 ballots); New Hampshire, 60,812; New Jersey, 221,625; New York, 1,109,121; Nevada, 15,963; Ohio, 963,170; Oregon, 25,658; Pennsylvania, 858,314; Rhode Island, 8,912; South Carolina, 80,350; Tennessee, 310,238; Texas, 147,584; Virginia, 559,940; Wisconsin, 93,468; Vermont, 21,573; West Virginia, 157,254; the Southern Republican Association, 698,280; Pacific States Republican Association, 105,000; Colored and Individual, 1,107,062; newspapers, 266,571; German newspapers, 20,000; miscellaneous, 178,434. The principal documents were distributed as follows: "Horace Greeley, and other Democratic Party," 600,000 copies; speeches by Carpenter, 672,400; Logan, 598,200; Conkling, 328,550 in English, and 100,000 in German; Wilson's Great Fall speech, 580,000; "Grant's Official Record," 359,387 in English; German, 180,800; Swedish, 50,000; Grant's Amnesty Record, 349,852; "One Hundred Reasons for Supporting Gen. Grant," 150,500.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

JANUARY 24, 1873.

	Cents.
J. W. Doak, Supt. Plum Creek Mines	3
Wm. Hopkins, Cataraugus, Pa.	1
John Mulloy, Williamsburg, N. Y.	1
A. S. Patterson, Smickersburg, Pa.	1
Geo. Farr, Buffalo, N. Y.	1
Geo. Reed, Obama, Neb.	1
N. A. Smith, Baltimore, Md.	3
Ray Shaw and Leather Co., N. Y.	3
Mrs. Sarah Wood, Jersey City	3
Mrs. Jeffries, Nashville, Tenn.	3
Mrs. Dr. W. H. Wheston, Nashville, Tenn.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

City Property.

Yesterday afternoon the new Committee of Councils on City Property met in the office of Clerk Morrow, City Hall, and effected an organization by electing Hon. William Kaine permanent chairman.

Messrs. Morrow, Hunter, Jones, Duff and Sewell were appointed a sub-committee to attend to the building of the new lock-up.

Adjourned to meet at 7:30 this evening.

Another Death from Aniline.

The death of a little daughter of Mrs. Schrote, of Allegheny, which occurred on the morning after Christmas, from the effects of eating cakes colored with aniline, has already been noted. Another child of the same family, a child of Mr. John Agnew, who resides a short distance from the observatory, was poisoned in the same way, and is now lying very low, suffering from this cause. The child of Mr. Agnew ate nothing of the cake which caused the death of the other, but ate candy colored with aniline. The attending physicians, Drs. Huzelton and Herron, gave it as their opinion that the child would recover. Yesterday afternoon the little sufferers were slowly recovering, and are now pronounced out of danger.

Another Burglary.

The residence of Mrs. Mary Childs, on Fifth avenue, near the Pennsylvania Female College, was entered by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning. A lady in the house heard the noise made by the visitors, but in her haste to give the alarm made sufficient noise to let the early callers know that they were about. The burglars got away safely just in time to escape a parting shot, which was in readiness for them, from a gentleman in the house. The rascals had entered the house by means of the library window, which they had pried open. They ransacked the parlor and library, but secured nothing of value, for themselves, but in their hasty departure left them behind. No arrests—no clue.

Burglaries Yesterday Morning.

Officer Jones, of Mayor Callow's police force, while walking his beat about four o'clock yesterday morning, discovered a burglar escaping from an alley in the rear of a house, No. 37 Anderson street. He caught hold of the burglar, but he stoutly resisted. The officer dealt him a severe blow on the head with his baton, but he managed to break away from his grasp and run. The officer then fired at him with his revolver, but missed him. The burglar finally escaped. A thief also entered, about the same time, the feed store of Voegtly & Kopp, but only succeeded in collecting a few dollars. So far the efforts of the thieves in Allegheny have been unremunerative, and as the police are keeping a close watch they had better give Allegheny a wide berth.

Our Delegates in the Constitutional Convention.

A directory of the Constitutional Convention has been published in Philadelphia, and persons from this vicinity, or who may wish to call upon any of the Allegheny county members, at their lodging places, can find them as indicated below:

Edwards, M., Locust, above Washington.
Ewing, Thos., Girard House.
Guthrie, J. R., 2,008 Delaney street.
Hay, Malcolm, Colonnade Row.
Howard, Benjamin, Washington Hotel.
MacConnell, Thos., Girard House.
Patterson, T. H. B., Girard House.
Purviance, S. A., Girard House.
Smith, Wm. H., St. Lawrence.
White, David N., St. Lawrence.
White, J. W. F., Girard House.

Progressive Christianity.

It is always a source of pleasure to notice the progress of the world in art, science, &c. Nothing, however, affords us greater pleasure than to notice the progress of the churches. It would be interesting to contrast the ideas of the present with the customs and habits of the members of some of our old and "evangelical" churches in the present with what they were some fifty or even twenty years ago. We will content ourselves at present, however, with the presentation of an advertisement which appears among the "religious notices" in the Philadelphia *Ledger* of Saturday, the 18th inst. It is as follows: First Reformed Presbyterian congregation will worship in Horticultural Hall, to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preached by the pastor, Rev. A. C. Wylie. The Young Men's Lyceum connected with this church will give their annual concert in Horticultural Hall, January 28th, at 8 o'clock. Tickets can be obtained four of the best comic singers in the city, together with the Misses Wylie, who have been engaged. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the piano warerooms of Gould & Fischer, 923 Chestnut street, and at the evening of the concert at the door.

This is about as closely as the grave and sacred and comic and profane can be brought together. The juxtaposition is rather awkward. The announcement of a "comic" entertainment in connection with the preaching of the Gospel is as progressive as the most liberal could desire. This was the case with the Rev. T. V. J. Wylie is pastor, and who stood up for the defence of George H. Stuart, Esq., when on trial for his life for singing one of Moody's hymns, the announcement would not be so startling. But it must be remembered that the Rev. Mr. Wylie referred to in the advertisement is the gentleman who spoke most bitterly against Mr. Stuart. Yet this reverend divine, or some of his over-orthodox members, place preaching and comic entertainments in the same category so far as advertising of them is concerned. Who will say that our good old blue-stocking friends are not progressing, or that the principles of the "Solemn League and Covenant" are not being developed in this latter part of the nineteenth century?

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

This evening the new play, "One Wife," will be repeated on the occasion of Miss Thompson's benefit.

Aims's American Theater.

The many attractions at the American guarantee a large attendance nightly.

Trimble's Varieties.

There appears to be no end to the novelties presented at this house. A good bill to-night.

Another Patti-Marker.

Kind fortune has decreed that Pittsburghers shall again have the pleasure of listening to the enchanting songstress, Carlotta Patti. Mr. Lovi, the *avant courier* of the Patti-Mario troupe, is in the city, and informs us that they will sing here on the evening of February 3d, at Library Hall. The organization is the same as on the occasion of the last concerts, and includes Mlle. Patti, Signor Mario, Mme. Carreno, Miss Emma Louise Cary, Mr. Maretzek, etc. Notice that the sale of seats will be given hereafter.

THE CAKE POISONING.

A Civil Suit for Damages—$5,000 Claimed.

We have already reported the facts connected with the death of a little child of John Schroth and wife, of Allegheny. The mother of the child had purchased some fancy cakes, at the bakery and confectionery of Frank Lutz, on Federal street, in that city, which were given it to eat, and from the effects of which, it is alleged, the child died—the cake having been colored with a poisonous substance called aniline. Yesterday Major Brown, counsel for Schroth and wife, appeared in the Court of Common Pleas against Lutz for damages in the sum of $5,000 in causing the death of said child. The defendant is charged with having carelessly, negligently and unlawfully kept and exposed for sale certain cakes which he had prepared and baked, and in the preparation of which he had knowingly and unlawfully used certain deleterious, noxious and poisonous matter, fatal to health and life; and that he had sold the same for human food, at his store, to the wife of the plaintiff, who, being ignorant of the poisonous nature of the drugs used, gave the cakes to the child to eat, by reason whereof it sickened and died. A summons was issued, and the case will come up for trial in due time.

THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

Award of Prizes—The Coming Exhibition.

Yesterday the committee having in charge the annual distribution of the prizes and premiums at the School of Design, Bank of Commerce building, concluded its labors and made the following report:

Shadow Perspective.—C. Kerfoot, No, 1; C. Johnston, No. 2; C. Barclay, No. 3.

First Class Perspective.—L. Kahle, A No. 1; E. Oakley, No. 1; L. Carter, No. 1; T. Macrum, No. 1.

Second Class.—M. M. Murtland, No. 1; E. Ferguson, No. 1; J. Rousseau, No. 2; A. Graham, No. 2; K. Barnett, No. 2; A. M. Spring, No. 2.

Geometry.—L. Crawford, No. 1; A. Graham, No. 2; E. Loomis, No. 3.

Elementary Outline.—A. Reed, No. 1; L. Lyon, No. 1.

Figure in Outline.—L. Kahle, No. 1; M. M. Murtland, No. 2; J. Rousseau, No. 2.

Geometrical Casts.—A. Graham, No. 1; L. Kahle, No. 1; G. Ferguson, No. 2.

Ornamenting Crayon—J. Rousseau, No. 1; G. Poland, No. 2; C. Kerfoot, No. 3.

Landscapes in Pencil—J. Rousseau, No. 1; G. Loomis, No. 2; E. Ferguson, No. 3.

Detail of Figure—M. McCune, No. 1; L. Rogers, No. 2.

Busts.—M. McCune, No. 1; C. Holmes, No. 2; L. Simpson, No. 3.

Anatomical Studies—M. Hazlewood, No. 1; L. Simpson, No. 2.

Full Length Figures—C. Holmes, No. 1; E. Watkins, No. 2; L. Simpson, No. 3.

Indian Ink from Cast—E. Watkins, No. 1; C. Holmes, No. 2; E. Dunn, No. 3.

Diagrams of Colors.—E. Dunn, No. 1; M. Hazlewood, No. 2; E. Oakley, No. 3.

WATER COLORS.

Landscape (copies)—E. Watkins, No. 1; C. Kerfoot, No. 2; J. J. Swoben, No. 3.

Flowers (copies)—C. Kerfoot, No. 1; J. Dunn, No. 2.

Sepia Landscapes.—I. Macrum, No. 1; E. Oakley, No. 2; E. Dunn, No. 3.

India Ink (copies)—J. Dunn, No. 1; E. Oakley, No. 2.

Landscapes from Nature—C. Kerfoot, No. 1; M. L. Spring, No. 2.

Special Studies—O. Turner, A 1; C. Kerfoot, No. 1; M. L. Spring, No. 2.

Flowers from Nature—C. Holmes, No. 1; J. Dunn, No. 2.

Original Design—C. Kerfoot, No. 1; M. M. Murtland, No. 2.

Colored Ornament—S. Murdoch, No. 1; E. Watkins, No. 2.

LANDSCAPES IN OIL.

Copies—J. Chambers, No. 1; L. Simpson, No. 2; M. M. Murtland, No. 3.

Sketches from Nature—M. M. Murtland, No. 1; J. Chambers, No. 2.

Studies from Nature—M. M. Murtland, A 1; J. Chambers, No. 1; M. Atkins, No. 2.

MEDALS.

F. E. Marshal, gold medal for oil painting.

C. Holmes and L. Kahle, silver medals for full length figure.

J. Rousseau, silver medal, Crayon ornament.

L. Kahle, silver medal, figures in outline.

C. Kerfoot, silver medal, water colors (special.)

It is with pleasure we announce the continued prosperity of this school, under the able management of Prof. Hugh Newell. The annual exhibition of the paintings, &c., will come off next week.

THE PRICES OF IRON ORE.

A Statement in the Mining Interests.

Verily there are two sides to every question; and now comes a statement from the Marquette *Journal*, based upon the commotion which was gotten up in this city a few days ago, and which culminated in a public meeting of iron manufacturers to protest against the high prices demanded for ore by the mine owners. The paper mentioned contains the following:

Several glaring absurdities are apparent in the means used to bring about this movement. In the first place, it is claimed that the price of ore at Cleveland has been fixed by Lake Superior mine owners at fifteen dollars. This is not so. No price has been made, except by one or two individuals who have concluded that they have an ore which is worth more than that amount, and as these individuals can find customers who value their ore at that or an extent sufficient to justify in paying a high price, it does not follow that these prices constitute a basis of prices for the entire district. On the contrary, it shows an appreciation of the value of ore which may be especially adapted to certain purposes.

Again, it is claimed that mining parties held a meeting in New York for the purpose of fixing ore prices. This is not so, so far as our Lake Superior people are concerned. Two of our mine owners met there accidentally, a few weeks since, and several men frequently meet in their peregrinations over the country. This is the sum of this matter.

And finally, it is not expected that the best ores, for general purposes, will be worth more than $9 in Cleveland. The price for hematites will probably be $9; for slate and magnetic, $11 to $11 50, and for the best special, $12.

The result of the agitation in question will be more likely to prove damaging than beneficial to those engaged in it, for a large number of the furnaces which are claimed to be represented in the interesting meeting are merely interested parties implied of, and are supposed to be their own miners. While those which are thus represented are subject to make contracts, soon find themselves short of supplies, when they will either be compelled to shut down or pay exorbitant prices for ore.

The latter element has evidently made a mistake. Which is most apparent from the fact that a large share of the people identified with it are not consumers of ore, and are but very remotely connected with the effects of the price.

THAT SUICIDE.

Identification of the Woman who Jumped Off the Hand Street Bridge.

Yesterday Mr. Louis Menough, residing at Brady's Bend, visited the city and called at the Mayor's office, identified the roll and veil as belonging to his wife. It will be remembered that the articles referred to were found by some men who attempted to rescue the lady that was supposed to have gone down the Allegheny river. Subsequently a gentleman reported that he had seen a woman jump off the Hand street bridge. This fact had a very doubtless that of Mr. Menough. The husband states that the deceased had been acting as wife's mind was affected, and that but a few months ago she had been in the insane asylum at Harrisburg, but was discharged as being restored mentally. On Monday last she suddenly disappeared from home. It was ascertained that she left Brady's Bend ten o'clock, and as it was about eleven o'clock when the body was first observed floating in the water, the apprehensions of the husband seem probable.

A Week of Prayer for Sabbath Schools.

The Synod of Pittsburgh having recommended that the first week or February, 1873, be observed as a week of prayer for Sabbath Schools within their bounds. The Allegheny County Sabbath School Association has recommended that this week of prayer be observed by the churches of all denominations throughout the County.

The following is the list of subjects recommended:

Sabbath morning, February 2d—A sermon by the pastor upon the duties of parents and Christians to their children, and the importance of the Sabbath school.

Monday evening, February 3—Prayer for the Sabbath school and church, that